FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,550.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 60.

The All of Love.

Bend o'er me, blue as summer skies,
The azure splendor of thine eyes,
And smile with lips whose murmer tells,
Like lingering sens, that thou for me
O'er shining seas, that thou for me
Art skies and sound and summer shal

Skies that contain the sun, the moon,
The stars, the birds, the winds of June;
And tones that, swelling far and near,
Bear more than music to mine ear;
And sea, above whose changeless line
The sun is bright, the sky is blue!

Art thou my star? Sweet Love, thou'rt more
Than all that ever twilight bore.
Art thou my song? Dear Love, from thee
The whole world takes its melody.
Art thou—nay! what can words impart
To tell one dream of what thou art!

Thou art my all: I know that Love
Rains from the deepening dome above
In silver dew-drops, that the earth
Receives with hushed and solemn mirth;
So thou—all seasons linked in one—
All flower and bird and breeze and sun!

—*W. M. Briggs, in the Century.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, it worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, in which latter case they need not be pre-paid, and should always be addressed to MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

From Harper & Brothers we have this week *Thirlby Hall* and *The Canon's Ward*, novels which appeared first in the "Weekly" and "The Bazar," and are re-published in the Franklin Square Library with the illustrations, some of them full page ones, which adorned them in the first issue.

Hester, by Mrs. Oliphant, would be very good had at least one-third of it been omitted. Mrs. Oliphant depicts character well, and some of her earlier novels compare favorably with those of Miss Austen; never sensational and always interesting, except when she indulges in moralizing episodes not at all necessary to the development of the story, but rather detracting from the effect as a whole by breaking the thread of it. The book should have been called "Catherine", instead of "Hester," as the rich old maid is by far the most interesting character as well as the most prominent.

Adam Bright is, as a novel, decidedly dull, though the characters are mostly bright in something more than name; the first half is little more than a guide book of the ruins, scenery and cathedrals of Yorkshire as seen by a party of wild lunatics or artists; the last represents the same lunatics at home, but there they are set off by little Miss Flitters, who has the condensed common sense of the whole set, with flashes of wit that relieves the otherwise heavy story.

Susan Drummond and *Jenifer*, are both good stories, while in *Little Loo*, we have another of W. Clark Russell's sea stories, which cannot fail to interest all lovers of that kind of literature; this author draws his pictures from life, and his characters are real, not idealized sailors. His novels can be put into the hands of boys, not only with impunity but with advantage, as their moral tone is good and the adventures, dangers and privations incident to sea life are told in a manner calculated to interest by its realistic naturalness.

All the above are published in the Franklin Square Library.

From the same house we have in book form, price $1.00, *The Bread Winners*, a social study. A book which is creating quite a sensation, and has been rather roughly handled by some of the critics. As a story it does not amount to much either way, being neither very good nor very bad; but at least half of the book is devoted to the labor strikes, their cause, course and effects, and this portion of it is worth the price of the whole volume. None but one who has been through a strike can fully appreciate how truthful the descriptions are. As editor of the "Inland Magazine", we passed through the strike in Chicago, some years ago, and in reading *The Bread Winners*, were carried back to that exciting time when we had the good fortune to be behind the scenes on both sides. "The Inland", with the exception of the foreman and office boy, was run entirely by women; the proprietor being out of town the office boy, a bright faced lad of sixteen, came in the day before the strike was inaugurated, and with great ostentation and solemnity, laid a flaming placard on our desk, beginning: "Printers, why will you be slaves? Rise, and strike your masters down." In an awe-struck tone, he asked, "What shall we pay to that?"

After reading the proclamation through we coolly handed it back to him, and replied: "Well, Johnny, we think the best thing for you to say, is that there is no printer in this office, only a "missis," and you know you could not strike a woman under any circumstances."

"That's so," he answered in a sort of that-settles-it tone.

The description of the wives of the strikers breaking down the strike at Riverly is true to life. The char-woman of the office, after the strike was over in Chicago, described to us her going out "with a passel of others who was tired of their husbandses nonsense," and bringing them home; while an old Confederate Colonel, who appeared at the mayor's office, with his sword under his arm, offering the services of an "ex-reb", organized a company of his brothers-in-arms, who acted as the hero of this book, and his company are described as having done.

From J. H. Estill, editor of the *Morning News* Library, Savannah, Georgia, we have "Miss Littlejohn", price 20 cts. The Morning News Library is a bi-monthly publication, containing the original serials of Southern authors, which appear in the "Weekly News", and as the author of "Miss Littlejohn" is a North Carolina young lady, Miss Eleanor M. Jones, a native of Newbern, we are glad to notice so purely a Southern production. About twenty novelettes, by Southern ladies, have already been issued in the Library; and, if they are all as good as our North Carolina one, the publication is worth the money. This is Miss Jones's first book, but her poems have for some time been familiar to readers of the Newbern newspapers.

The Difference Between Physical and Moral Law. By William Arthur. Price $1.00. Harper & Brothers. John Stuart Mill, in interpreting the ideas of Auguste Comte, the founder of what is called the Positive Philosophy, lays down as a scientific axiom that "all phenomena, without exception, are governed by invariable laws, with which no volitions, either natural or supernatural, interfere."

Taking this as his text, the author of this book, after a general view of the question, proceeds first to show that there are two kinds of agents governed by the two orders of Law, physical and moral, respectively; then, that the combined operation of these two orders of law, resulting in a system of free agents and fixed instruments, devolves upon the free agents certain powers of modifying phenomena, even by virtue of the inflexibility of physical law. In other words though physical laws cannot be broken by man, backed as they are by irresistable force, they may, so to speak, be played off, one against another, so as to modify phenomena; that is, we may move laws in such a manner as to modify the effects which would have arisen under some one or more of them, had we not moved at all.

It is a fixed fact that a certain quantity of gas at a temperature of fifty Fahrenheit passed by gravitation with the force of one pound, will fill a bushel of room; but if we raise the temperature to seventy the law is neither broken nor altered when the gas expands and will not stay the bushel. Gravitation, the compressing law, contracts it, heat the expanding law, dilates it. Law in this case means force, and playing one law against another is setting one force to operate against another.

Can man by prayer modify any law physical or moral is the question.

The author thinks he can, for he says "the ideas of violating physical law and modifying it are abused for the purpose of luring people from faith in Providence and prayer;" addding further

"One of the great and pervasive laws of animated nature is Ask and receive; and while in time of drought whole flocks can low in the ear of the herdsman, asking for water, without being told that he can do nothing without breaking the laws of nature; is it man only who has no higher ablet than himself, and is it nature, in her whole, only that has no unerring mind above her laws, whereas in all her parts she bears witness to a useful dominion of mind even though a mind given to err!"

On a fact of physical science the author says he would not dream of arguing with Professor Tyndall, but the question as to whether prayer can affect physical phenomena he considers not physical science, but pure metaphysics "and, when he enters on this ground, Professor Tyndall is not exceptionally formidable even to very common men." Plausible, but not logical, and a far more interesting portion of the book is the reasoning against the philosophy of Comte in which, as the students of the Polytechnic School used to say, he "put God into an equation and found no roots but imaginary ones."

Comte called on the practical and philosophical servants of humanity to constitute a real providence in all departments—moral, intellectual and material, and to exclude, once for all, from political supremacy all the different "slaves of God," Catholic, Protestant or Deist, as being at once behind hand, and a cause of disturbances. He had not the shrewdness of Pion Pion, who once told one of his Atheistic followers to let God alone, for though he might eventually be wiped out of the minds of men *now* he ruled them and those who wished power must not assail him. Humanity, even in the concrete form in which Comte puts it, can never take the place of Divinity, and the reasoning of this book goes far, not only to prove this, but also to show that philosophic ideas must be allied with religious ones fully to display the history of human nature.

PROTECTING AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.—It is now more than sixteen years since the wool tariff was fixed to suit the woolgrowers. Last week Mr. Columbus Delano, President of the National Wool-Growers' Association, stated to the Committee of Ways and Means that the annual product of the sheep of the United States was $100,000,000, and that 2,000,000 persons engaged in producing it. If these persons divided the value of the entire product among themselves they would get but $50 a year. It would appear that this is a poor result from sixteen years of protection, averaging over thirty-seven per cent., and on really competing foreign wools over fifty-six per cent. According to Mr. Delano, the tariff has failed to keep the wool-growers from practical pauperism, and it is idle to keep it up, for there is no land under the sun where wool can be raised at any such expense as he shows for the United States.—*N. Y. Times.*

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY ITEMS.—The Asheboro *Courier* says that the surveyor was abroad at Liberty last week laying off more lots and drawing imaginary lines for a town of no mean proportions. Those who wish to invest at this place will have another opportunity at an early day.

Also, that Mr. A. D. Wright of Richmond, Va., has the contract for building all the Depots between the Gulf and Greensboro on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. The Ore Hill Depot is completed.

THE OLD VALLEY MILL BURNED.—The mill and cotton gin on the Hillsboro road, near Chapel Hill, were burned last Saturday night. The mill was one of the oldest in the country, having been built about seventy-five years ago, and was known as the "old valley mill." Origin of fire is unknown.—*Chatham Record.*

Industrial North Carolina.

Sewers for Goldsboro.—Twelve hundred feet of sewerage pipe, fifteen inches in diameter, has been received by our city authorities, all the way from St. Louis, to be used in the main sewers of our city, that are now undergoing improvements, says the Goldsboro *Messenger*.

Improvement in the Bynum Factory.—The Bynum Manufacturing Company have purchased and are this week receiving 408 new spindles for their cotton factory in this county, says the Chatham *Record;* and the Asheboro *Courier* says that this company was organized in '73, has now 60 looms, 2,000 spindles and 80 operatives and is favored with water to the tune of "1,000 horse power."

Tobacco at Statesville.—Mr. R. B. Tally sold at the Farmers' Warehouse last week, says the Statesville *Landmark*, 9 lots of tobacco, weighing 1,154 pounds, for $405 5—an average of over 35 cents per pound. One lot of 110 pounds sold at 75 cents per pound, the highest price paid for any tobacco here this season. The lugs from this lot sold for 31 cents per pound.

Gold Mining in Randolph.—Mr. Campbell who is now superintending the Jones mine is pleased with the prospect and intends to put up another engine, a stamp mill and employ 50 more hands, says the Asheboro *Courier*, which welcomes Mr. Campbell and his company and hopes that they may find a fortune in their venture.

The same paper tells us that the Hoover Hill gold mine continues to improve. A few weeks ago that paper noted that it was paying $300 a day. It is now paying about $400 and is daily improving.

Enterprising Hickory.—The enterprising town of Hickory, says an exchange, is now one of the most extensive manufacturing towns in the State. Almost entirely due to the business tact and energy of J. G. Hall, without whom, it may be said, Hickory would not have been. The large commercial business which has centered around the wholesale and retail house of Hall Bros., gave to Hickory a name and importance from which the stimulating influence of numerous manufactories have been the legitimate outgrowth. Hickory is now a town, not dependent alone upon the trade drawn to her, but is self-sustaining in the products of her own manufactories, which, in the character of their goods, challenge the competition of the world. The numerous tobacco factories, producing sixty-odd brands of the narcotic weed, have in some instances, won a demand beyond their present capacity of supply. The Piedmont Wagon Company, of which Mr. Hall is president, starting a few years ago turning out three wagons a week, has grown to a capacity of more than that number per day, and sells its wagons right along beside those of much older establishments.

How one industrious man builds a town, sets Vulcan a hammering, provides occupation for the Muses, and cheerfully shuts the door in the face of Æsculapius.—A correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* thus tells how the industrial village of Tyro, in Davidson county, had its origin and has since pursued its booming way:

About the year 1831 or 1832 a hard working, industrious farmer, in addition to his large planting interests, erected on his place a blacksmith shop for his own use and that of the neighborhood. It was not long before his skill and handiwork became known for miles around and his business increased yearly, so much so, that at the expiration of ten years, no man was more generally known and respected throughout Davidson and adjoining counties than J. H. Thompson, the founder of the present extensive works situated at this place, and known as the Tyro Shops, from which the surrounding village takes its name.

In 1852 a foundry was built, and in 1854 a steam saw mill also, and up to the commencement of the war threshing machines, corn shellers, straw cutters and plow castings of every description were generally made. Since the war the business has largely increased, and in addition to the articles above enumerated all kinds of wagons, buggies, sulkies, carts, harrows, wheelbarrows, mowing machines, steam engines, piping and fittings, tobacco screws, presses, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, etc., are made and command remunerative prices. Thus you see that extensive businesses often spring from small beginnings. Since the death of Mr. Thompson the business has devolved upon his sons, who now carry on the works under the name of J. H. Thompson's Sons.

The village proper contains some very fine dwelling houses, some of which would grace the fashionable promenades of the pretty city of Charlotte. A large and commodious school building and a flourishing school, under the tutorage of Prof. G. L. Greeson, late of Alamance county. The primary department of this is in charge of Miss Donnie Greeson, the accomplished daughter of the principal, and the music department is presided over by Mrs. G. L. Greeson, *nee* Miss Stirewalt, of Cabarrus county, a family noted for their musical talents and engaging manners. The school now numbers about fifty members, male and female, and is almost daily increasing in numbers and popularity, which reflects credit alike upon the professor and those who patronize the school. The people of Davidson are aroused upon the subject of education, and good fruits will necessarily spring from seed sown in such propitious fields for mental culture.

There are two resident physicians, but owing to the extreme healthfulness of the place, their patients smile at the doctor's patience.

Up to within three or four years ago cotton, corn, wheat and oats were almost exclusively planted, but tobacco seems now to have in a great measure supplanted these, in other words tobacco has engaged the attention of most of the planters, and in place of small patches for home consumption large fields are now sown in this noxious but profitable weed.

The Judicial System of North Carolina.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me in a brief way to call attention to what seems to many to be a glaring defect in the Judicial system of North Carolina, and one which ought to be amended as soon as possible by the Legislature.

After consultation with some of the Judges of the Superior Court, and many of the lawyers, it may be asserted as a fact that the present judicial system of the State is inadequate to do the work necessary to protect public and private rights. Especially is this so in the eastern part of the State. The judicial districts are only nine, but two more than the State had in 1856 when the Revised Code want into operation, and when the population and business were very much less than at present. Besides in the eastern counties the *litigation* citizens, so to speak, have been vastly increased by the emancipation of the negroes, who, before the war, had no personal rights to adjust, and seldom appeared before the courts in criminal matters. Whereas, now, in the counties aforesaid they constitute a large, if not the largest, part of those under charges for crime. In this way the criminal dockets have been so much increased that the whole term of the Superior Court is taken up in the trial of the State docket; and private rights, involving sometimes vast sums of money, are ignored, and parties litigant who pay the bulk of the taxes for the support of courts, are denied any opportunity to settle their controversies and secure their rights. In some counties a civil suit in the Superior Court has not been tried for years because of the above state of affairs; in others a day or two of the term is all that is allowed the civil docket. This should not be, especially in a State whose constitution provides: "All courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay"—*denial or delay!* What is the remedy? It may be suggested that the evil may be cured in one of several ways. Increase the number of districts and judges, which will allow courts to be held more frequently in those counties where the business demands it. Under the present system the districts are so large that the whole time of the judges is taken up in holding courts, and it is almost impossible to secure a judge to hold a special term of court.

Or, separate the civil from the criminal jurisdiction and establish courts of criminal jurisdiction alone, presided over by judges appointed for these courts, to be held in those counties where the criminal docket is large. And those counties may constitute one or more criminal districts.

This perhaps may be the better plan as in some counties the criminal docket is small, and more time can be given to the civil business, and therefore those counties ought not to be burdened with expenses not necessary for the public good in their midst.

The time has come when the above matter should receive the careful consideration of the Legislature, as the evil is on the increase, and the detriment to private rights is becoming very great. And it is hoped that *politicians*, ambitions for *judicial* honors, and willing to serve for the *paltry* salaries paid our judges, will ignore their conflicting claims for office and grant to the people this public necessity. E.

FENCE LAW.—In looking into the new Code of North Carolina, I find in the Chapter on Fences and Stock Law a provision which ought to be known to the people. I regard it as very important to the interests of the farmers. There are many neighborhoods throughout the State where rail timber is scarce, and where as a consequence the keeping up of fences is a heavy tax on the farmer. This is not simply a tax on the *land owner*. Those who cultivate the land as tenants have the fences to keep up, and a great part of the land is cultivated in that way. Now it often happens that in a township or district there are not quite voters enough to adopt the stock law; yet the owners of the soil are by a large majority in favor of such law. If they depend on adopting the law by a popular vote they will be defeated. A man with a two acre patch in cultivation, and with no land at all, and having cattle and hogs running at large, has the same vote as the man cultivating three hundred acres and spending one hundred dollars a year to keep his fences in order. To meet just such a case the code provides, chapter 20, section 2821, as follows:

"Any number of land owners, whose lands are contiguous, may at any time build a common fence around all their lands, with gates across all public highways; and no live stock shall run at large within any such enclosure under the pains and penalties prescribed in this chapter."

This provision enables the owners of contiguous tracts to adopt the stock law, so far as their lands are concerned. I think this provision will be found of especial advantage in our eastern counties.—*R. K. B. in Hickory Press.*

Episcopal Convention of 1884—Official Notice.

RALEIGH, March 12, 1884.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of North Carolina:

Notice is hereby given that the Bishop of the Diocese, acting with the approval of the "Standing Committee," has judged it necessary and expedient to change the time and place of meeting of the next diocesan convention; and you are hereby notified that the sixty-eighth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of North Carolina will meet in St. Stephen's church, Oxford, on Wednesday, May 14th, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m. E. R. RICH, Secretary.

Cotton Factory FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST MADE February 5th, 1884, by Manchester Mills, A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at 11 o'clock on Thursday April 17, 1884, at Manchester in Cumberland county, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, the property known as MANCHESTER MILLS, including about 35 acres of land with buildings, &c., and all machinery and appurtenances of every sort thereto belonging. The mill and machinery is constructed for the manufacture of Plaid Goods and Cotton Yarns, and is conveniently located on McDuffie's Creek, near Manchester Depot, on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and is run by a 27 inch Burnheim Turbine Wheel and a 60 horse-power Steam Engine; and there is also a "double-returned tubular boiler," for heating.

The factory buildings are commodious, and the machinery is mostly new, with good belting, &c.; and all is in good repair and running order—the average production being about 2200 yards of Plaids per day. There are 55 Check Looms, and all necessary Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Speeders, Spinning Frames, Warpers, Spoolers, Dressers, Card-grinders, Folder, Two Engine Lathes, one with 22 inch swing and 14 foot bed and other machinery.

There is a Dye house and all necessary fixtures, and a Gas machine—100 burners. There is also a Gin house 40x50 feet, with 60 Saw Winship Gin; Cotton Press, &c.; one Howe-Platform Scales; and one Grist Mill complete. There is a store building 30x100 feet, 2 stories high, and it is a good business stand. There are 26 tenement houses, some containing two rooms, some four, and some six, and they are all in good repair.

The location is healthy, the neighborhood is good, and there is a well organized and efficient force of operatives.

Persons desiring to purchase can get any desired information by applying to the undersigned or by visiting Manchester, where there will be some one to show the property and the factory in operation.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of his bid in cash, and to give well-secured notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent interest from date.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 12, 1884. 54-60d

Sale of Valuable Town Property.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the Fall Term, 1883, thereof, the undersigned, appointed by the Court as Commissioner for that purpose, will on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1884, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry, a lot of land in said town upon which is located that well known and valuable property, with the buildings and improvements thereon, called

"THE JACKSON HOTEL,"

on the north side of Bow Street, near Liberty Point, in said Town, the present residence of R. T. Scanlin, Esq.

This property is particularly described in a Mortgage from said R. T. Scanlin and wife to A. A. McKethan, to be found in Book Q, No. 3, of Mortgages, at page 1, Records of Cumberland County. This land with the large and commodious buildings and improvements thereon is to be sold under the decree of the Court aforesaid, to satisfy cetain debts secured by mortgages, and the purchaser will secure a perfect title.

TERMS CASH.

For further particulars apply to Thomas H. Sutton, my Attorney, or to

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Commissioner.
Dec 24, 1883 47ts

COFFEE,

SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

TIME TABLE

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

Standard Time—Clock in Superintendent's Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	3 00	
Little River	13.75	3 50	3 40
Spout Spring	20.0	4 20	4 15
*Rock Branch	27.5	4 50	*4 50
Swann's	29.0	5 10	4 56
Jonesboro	34.1	5 50	5 35
Sanford	37.1	6 30	6 05
Egypt	43.5	7 00	6 55
Gulf	46.5	7 28	7 18
Richmond	53.7	8 05	8 00
Ore Hill	58.0	8 35	8 23
Siler	62.6	9 05	8 55
Staley	70.0	9 50	9 40
Liberty	74.5		10 15

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Liberty	0.0	3 45	
Staley	4.5	4 20	4 10
Siler	12.0	5 05	4 55
Ore Hill	16.6	5 35	5 25
Richmond	20.9	6 00	5 55
Gulf	28.1	6 45	6 30
Egypt	31.1	7 10	7 02
Sanford	37.5	8 00	7 35
Jonesboro	40.5	8 30	8 12
Swann's	45.6	9 00	8 53
*Rock Branch	47.1	9 06	*9 16
Spout Springs	54.6	9 45	9 40
Little River	60.85	10 20	10 10
Fayetteville	74.5		11 00
Southern Division.		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	11 20	
Rockfish	7.20		11 50
		P. M.	P. M.
Rockfish		2 00	
Fayetteville			2 30

Nos. 1 and 2 Daily except Sundays.

A special train for Fayetteville on Saturday night, will leave Sanford on arrival of R. & A. Train from Raleigh.

*Stops only on signal.

J. S. MORRISON, Sup't.
Jan'y 30, 1884. 50tf

New Store and New Goods AT THE RED SIGN, NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.

Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON, HEADQUARTERS FOR Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices AND GOOD GOODS, 54 PERSON STREET, Wholesale and Retail PROVISION DEALER.

GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest.

GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully,

HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

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Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Fine Winter Clothing AT Greatly Reduced Prices

HENRY R. NOVITZKY'S BALANCE OF FINE WINTER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR FINE TRADE, CLOSING OUT AT

Positively Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C
Dec 20, 1883 36tf

RALEGH REGISTER

EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS THE Printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the RALEIGH REGISTER, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as a Premium either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25

INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50. Address

REGISTER OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan'y 30, 1884. 52tf

R. M. NIMOCKS,

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GILLESPIE STREET, FAYEETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

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E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.,

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

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HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
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Dec 6, 1883 44tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 26, 1884.

LET MR. CARLISLE BE SUSTAINED.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives is being held as we go to press to consider the differences between the majority and a small minority of Democrats led by Mr. Randall who wish Mr. Morrison's tariff bill still further modified. Much uneasiness is expressed, as to the result to the party, by those Democrats who agree with Mr. Randall.

Wall Street—which defeated the Democratic party four years ago by frightening General Hancock from the Democratic platform at a moment when, staying where he had been put, his election was conceded—has begun rather earlier than usual its potent efforts to bluff the party of equal rights. Fortunately. For there is abundant time for sevtral re-actions before the July Convention in Cincinnati. If a good, healthy, anti-tariff re-action shall seize the Democracy about that time, as we doubt not it will, we have no fear of the November issue. And our last experience will cause the selection of a Presidential candidate who, whatever the platform, will possess political training and firmness sufficient to keep his foothold. Anticipating such improved wisdom on the part of its political adversary, the party of Wall Street fears to risk again the experiment of a *coup* at the last moment, and so has begun a protective bombardment all along the line, which, like the gunpowder kind, has a very terrifying effect at the moment, but is quickly forgotten when the lines close.

In the midst of this momentary panic, the voice of Mr. Carlisle at the dinner of the Free Trade Club, in New York the other day, rings out like a veteran's who has heard that great but harmless noise before. He stands by the guns of the Constitution. These speak the truth of just taxation, ever, and the people once instructed therein, as they have been and will be, no party need fear their verdict.

Mr. Carlisle's speech is printed in another column. It proclaims the doctrine preached by this paper in season and out: hold fast to the principle, let the party's breadth of platform in respect to the tariff consist of compromise as to the rate of progress towards the end.

Let the caucus and the Democratic people sustain Mr. Carlisle, who is simply announcing the doctrine for holding which the party triumphantly placed him in the Speaker's chair.

COL. GREEN'S "FRUIT" BILL.—Col. Green—who, by the way, is proving himself to be not only the best representative the State has in the House at the present time, but, we are inclined to believe, the best the State has had since the war—has evidently made a hit with the bill "to encourage the cultivation of fruits," printed in the OBSERVER as some time since introduced by him, and which was referred to the committee on Agriculture, and by that committee referred to a sub-committee of which he is chairman. A friend in Washington informs us that this ingenious bill was last Wednesday fully considered in Committee, enlarged in its scope of application so as not to restrict the distillation of said fruits to the person raising them, and reported favorably on by an almost unanimous vote of the committee present, three members only being absent. There is strong reason to believe that if it can be brought up in the House, it will go through. If so, besides reviving a time-honored industry of other days by encouraging the planting of new orchards, it will very materially diminish the horde of Revenue rogues who have so long domineered over a defenceless people.

"Half of a loaf is better than no bread" evidently think both Col. Green and Governor Vance; and everything calculated to restrict and circumscribe the abominable Internal Revenue system, is a point gained. Our friends at Washington were a little surprised that this bill should have gone through to its present stage so favorably. Some fear that when brought before the House the point of order will be raised that it ought to be referred to the "Ways and Means." The result will be watched with interest as well by the people who suffer from the federal wrong-doing which this bill is intended to restrict, as by those whose interest lies in continuing to be its well-paid agents.

MORE TARIFF ARITHMETIC.—"If the present tariff," says the Washington *Post*, "were what it should be, devoid of all irregularities and inequalities, a uniform reduction on the horizontal principle and to the moderate amount proposed by the Morrison bill could not work unfairly or injuriously to one interest more than another. All would share and share alike. But the minority report of the Ways and Means committee charges that Mr. Morrison's bill is unjust and unwise because of its discriminations. If this be so, does it not follow, as a matter of course, that the tariff as it is is at least twenty per cent. worse?"

The *Post* of course has in mind the proposed 20 per cent. reduction of the present tariff, which is 25 per cent (not 20 per cent.) "worse" than it will be after it has undergone the 20 per cent. reduction.

"THEN AND NOW; OR, HOPE'S FIRST SCHOOL." WILMINGTON: JACKSON & BELL. 1884.

This is the title of a subscription book, whose object is to give some insight into the life of a country teacher, and to awaken a true appreciation of the arduous yet glorious toils of even the humblest, if faithful to his or her trust. It is also intended to suggest the improvement that has been made during the last few years in the public schools of this State—the contrast between the author's "Then" and "Now."

The author is Miss Frazier, a native of Pender county, who is now in town soliciting subscriptions. Among her subscribers are Gov. Vance, Rev. Mr. Stallings of the Clinton *Caucasian*, Mr. Bonitz of the Goldsboro *Messenger*, Mr. B. G. Worth, of Wilmington, and others to the number of four hundred.

INDUSTRIAL NORTH CAROLINA.

There is published in Richmond, Virginia, a paper of high grade called "The Industrial South," which may be said to be the organ of those who recognize in material progress renewed life and recovery of power for the lately prostrate States of the dead Confederacy. It is devoted to the promotion in the South of that great industrial movement which marks the age throughout the civilized world, and which, creeping timidly across Mason and Dixon's line a decade since, has been made to move with wonderful celerity throughout the once inhospitable land by such potent agencies as that excellent journal. In sympathy with its work have been the efforts of the Agricultural Department at Raleigh and of the author of Hale's Industrial Series, which have resulted in attracting the world's attention to the resources of our own State.

Borrowing a wrinkle from *The Industrial South*, the editor of the OBSERVER began in the issue of this paper on the 20th of December to make a specialty of industrial matters in North Carolina; and, with some misgivings as to the capacity of the State to furnish each week a tail long enough for the ambitious heading, he set apart a column for such items as, by careful gleaning of the State press and the employment of other sources of supply, could be collected to illustrate and advertise

INDUSTRIAL NORTH CAROLINA.

Little more than half a column rewarded his first week's hunt; but growing familiarity with the work soon revealed the haunts of such game as he sought, and the result now is many times as much of this character of matter as the OBSERVER can spare room for.

This special work of the OBSERVER soon attracted attention outside of the State, and then in consequence, following our Carolinian fashion, within the State, where it has become the recognized organ of the industrial interests here, as the Richmond paper is of those of Virginia and measurably of the whole South. Beginning to copy the OBSERVER'S column outright, the latter then turned to seeking, much more than had been its habit, industrial news from North Carolina. And, finally, all this led to a condition of things very gratifying to the OBSERVER, and which is well set forth in the following extract from the Charlotte *Observer* which prefaced the latter's article on the village of Tyro printed in to-day's Industrial column:

It has become the style lately for every town of any consequence in the State to blow its horn through the columns of the press, and in this way more has been shown about the industry and thrift of our State, in the past month, than in any previous year of our history. It is a good plan to not only inform ourselves about what is going on around us, but also to let the outside world know something of the extent and capacity of the manufacturing industries and enterprises of our towns.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The attention of readers of the OBSERVER is directed to the article of our esteemed correspondent "E," an able lawyer of a neighboring city, printed on the first page of this paper. It concerns the Judicial System of North Carolina, a subject which needs thorough discussion before the voters soon to be called upon to choose representatives on whom will rest the duty of inquiring into its working and of taking steps to remedy its defects. These our correspondent will consider more at length in subsequent papers, and will endeavor to point out the remedy. It is very manifest that in the former large slave-holding counties of the East, whose "litigation" population was nearly doubled by the act of emancipation, the present system not only vexes Judge, lawyer and litigant layman, but adds unnecessary burdens to the non-litigant public who mostly pay for the lawing of the three first-mentioned.

THE EXPOSITION NEWS.—We have received from Mr. P. C. Ennis, Raleigh, the prospectus of *The Exposition News*, whose "object will be to promote the interest of the North Carolina State Exposition and to make known by attractive advertising the business pursuits of the State. It will be issued weekly until the State Exposition opens (October 1st,) then daily to the close (October 28th.) Subscription rates: 3 months 20 cents, 6 months 35 cents, 7 months including the October daily 75 cents. Rates of advertising: 1 inch 75 cents for first, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

THE OBSERVER'S WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.—The attention of our readers is again called to the admirable letters of our able Washington correspondent.

THE STAR-ROUTE MAILS.—The Chatham *Record* is engaged in the laudable endeavor to remedy the sub-letting evils of the execrable horse-mail service which curses, and is cursed by, people and editors. It strikes us, however, that our excellent contemporary's suggestion that "our citizens refuse to take the sub-contracts and thus compel the non-resident contractors either to do the work themselves or surrender their contracts," will fail of effect, as, so far as we can see, the same motives which have induced our citizens to take the sub-contracts heretofore will induce them to take them hereafter. The LAW should forbid sub-letting. Moral suasion, public spirit and patriotism will not be found very efficacious, we imagine, with the kind of people who take sub-contracts at prices which they know at the time of contracting prevent their performing the service they agree to perform.

We regret to say we have not read the bill on this subject introduced by General Cox, nor can we lay our hands on it at this moment. But if *it* is not strong enough, we do not believe its deficiency can be supplied from this end of the line.

Since the above was put in type, Col. Green has sent us the text of a bill (H. R. 5902) introduced by him on the 17th of March, which was read twice, referred to the committee on Post Office and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed—as follows:

A BILL

To secure greater efficiency in the star-route mail service by requiring contractors to be residents of the State in which the route is located.

Be it enacted, &c., That no contract for so-called star-route service shall be awarded to any party whose actual and bona fide residence is not in the State in which one of the terminal points of such route is situated.

Sec. 2. That such non-residence, if established, shall work forfeiture of any contract of the class named when so obtained.

This is progress in the right direction. Let an amendment providing against sub-letting be added, and we think the remedy will be complete.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—On Monday last the resolution appropriating $50,000 to enable the Committee of Agriculture to investigate the nature of the Foot and Mouth disease in the West, passed the Senate. The interesting debate on State rights will be continued in the Senate as soon as the Pleuro Pneumonia or Bureau of Animal Industry Bill comes up.

Something will be done with the Library Bill soon. The House will consider it April 3d., and a favorable decision may be safely predicted.

The General Government is beginning to realize what it seems the State governments will never learn, that to retain the brightest minds of a State in State offices, salaries must be paid in some degree commensurate with the dignity of the office. Warned by such examples as Judge Dillon and Judge McCrary, the Senate Judiciary Committee has introduced a bill increasing the salaries of District Judges from $3,500 to $5,000. This is the only way to prevent corporations securing the brightest legal talent of the country. The two Judges I mentioned both resigned their seats on the bench to become Railroad attorneys. Dillon was the first encumbent; he received an offer from a Rail Road Co., of a much higher salary. He accepted the offer, and McCrary succeeded him on the bench, and was himself secured by a corporation (before he was warm in his seat) at a salary of $10,000 a year.

The Post Office Appropriation Bill which was pending when I last wrote, has, as you know, passed. Its form was little varied from the committee's report.

Judge Bennett made an argument, which I have heard highly spoken of, before the House Committee on District of Columbia this week. The bill on which he spoke is his anti-Miscegenation bill, and if there is any virtue in a good cause, the Judge had a fine field.

The "general welfare" clause in the constitution is not wholly responsible for the late legal tender decision, as seems to be the general impression. The decision hangs chiefly on the clause empowering Congress to coin money. That is the keystone of the decision. This decision must be accepted as final, and the only way to "put up the gap" is by one of the proposed constitutional amendments.

The House, almost the entire week, has been engaged on the Bonded Whisky Bill. When the sophisms which are thrown around this question are cleared away, it is nothing but a government loan to the whisky interests in the shape of a remission of taxes for a certain length of time. There is no especial danger in the measure except that it establishes a bad precedent, and one entirely at variance with our fundamental principles of government. It will possibly be defeated in the House, but certainly so in the Senate, so there is not much cause for alarm.

The later action of the House in regard to the Bismarck difficulty is a "most lame and impotent conclusion." It is such a weakly, pitiable effort that it would have been much better to have let the matter drop without any further notice being taken of Bismarck's boorishness.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated here with great enthusiasm by the Irish citizens, who seem to make good citizens, and evince a great capacity for self-government every where except in Ireland, which may be accounted for in part only by British blockheadedness.

Some Northern papers have right severely critizised Mr. Carlisle's club-dinner speech in N. Y., with, it seems to me, very little justice. Mr. Carlisle, ever since his election, has been consistent, but not aggressive; that is his trouble.

The agony will soon be partly over. You, ere this, have seen the announcement of the call for a Democratic caucus to consider the Morrison Tariff Bill. If the party refuse to endorse the bill or an equivalent and dodge the issue, we can only sigh "Peace to its ashes," for it will certainly be defeated next Fall, and ought to be. These mournful prognostications are however ill-timed, as the tariff-reform element will rule the caucus.

Sunset Cox made a ringing speech in the House the other day on the tariff. He spoke on the Bonded Whisky Bill, but the tariff, as he stated, was the main idea of his speech, and it was a speech that will tell. He incidentally stated his desire for a change in the Internal Revenue system which will lend an additional interest to it, to our people. It will soon be ready for distribution.

The Presidential candidacy question is becoming more and more prominent every day, now that Mr. Tilden is out of the way as he ought to have been all the time. He is a great and good leader, beyond doubt, but we can't afford to put up any man who regards the tariff as merely a local issue, and so declares himself.

Mr. Payne has, too, very kindly declined the nomination. His Standard Bill record is a little too unsavory to be exposed to the public nostril. Mr. Hewitt has thrown himself completely out of the race, and will hardly get on the track before it is too late for him to stand a chance. Mr. Donald and Bayard seem to hold the winning hands. It is absurd to talk of Randall.

The most vitally interesting question that this Congress has discussed is now before it. I was very sorry to see criticisms and condemnations of the Educational Bill in some of the State papers before it had been seen by them. It provides, in effect, that appropiation shall be yearly made, for ten years, beginning with $15,000,000 and decreasing at the rate of a million a year; $14,000,000 the second year, and so on. It is to be distributed in proportion to illiteracy. That is, as the proportion of illiteracy in one State is to the illiteracy in the United States, so is that State's part to the whole fund. For example, if there were only 150 persons in the country who could not read or write, and 10 of those were in North Carolina, then North Carolina would receive 1-15 of the whole sum. That is the system of distribution proposed by the bill. Some of our papers must have gotten their ideas from Mr. Blair's original bill. If so they have a very wrong idea. The committee rejected Mr. Blair's bill in toto, and reported the one now under consideration. The bill expressly provides that the U. S. Government shall not enter into any State in the matter of have anything to do with using the money. Each State's allotment shall be paid directly to the Treasurer of the State, and shall be used under its educational laws; provided that each State shall raise and expend of itself annually for the first five years, an amount equaling one-third of its allotment. It cannot be used in building school houses or for any other purposes than those provided in the bill. Then the Governor or Superintendent of Education shall make a report to the Secretary of Interior as to the expenditure of the money. It is strictly in the hands of State officials. The share of North Carolina would be between ten and eleven hundred thousand dollars, and as the State already raises about $500,000 for this purpose, not a dollar of taxation would have to be added to obtain our full quota.

HAVE THE MAJORITY NO RIGHTS WHICH THE MINORITY ARE BOUND TO RESPECT?

Let Agriculture Come to the Front in Federal Legislation.

HOW THE CAPE FEAR CONGRESSMAN IMPRESSES THE FAR-OFF MICHIGANDER.

A sensible correspondent of a Michigan newspaper writes as follows from Washington concerning a subject in which the vast majority of the American people are interested, and adds a paragraph of especial interest to the people of the Cape Fear district:

Your correspondent after wading for weeks through the under-current of politics, concluded to take a little rest by looking in upon the Cincinnati who occupy the room of the committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, and learning what was being done for the millions of thrifty tillers of the soil and raisers of Berkshires, Chester whites, Durhams and Shorthorns.

Before speaking of the personnel of the committee, it may be well to state that no nation of the globe has heretofore taken so little interest in the prosperity of its agriculturists as has ours, but to-day we are beginning to see that this all important, this enterprising, wealth producing and industrious class are but demanding their own when they insist that twenty-five out of fifty millions of the people and one half of the wealth of the Nation shall receive at the hands of Congress the consideration that their numbers and wealth entitles them to.

Not alone are the agriculturists interested in what affects them directly, but our whole people are interested indirectly; for the interests of one half of our entire population cannot be infringed without affecting the other half. It is a fact that it has taken years to bring clearly home to our people that, while we have increased in wealth, population, importance and grandeur as a Nation, while the thousands of millions of war debt have been paid, the enormous sums required have not been dug from our mines, hewed from our forests or produced from the handiwork of man, but that all our wealth, our greatness and our glory are directly traceable to the original, the first, the prime source—agriculture. And yet in the face of this now established fact we have had men framing laws for the people who are mere consumers—who never add one dollar to the wealth of the country—but who frame laws to impose on the producer and enable themselves the better to live at ease on the sweat of the laborer's brow.

Without making invidious distinction it may be stated that while all our laws have been made to protect the manufacturers, the miners and others, the statistics show conclusively that, besides furnishing sufficient to supply our home consumption, the products of domestic agriculture exported to foreign countries during the year 1883 aggregated $619,269,449, while manufactures, mining and all other industries exported only $184,954,183, or less than one-third; and this has been the history of our country from its earliest days. An average of 80 per cent of all exportations were the products of domestic agriculture.

When we realize the vast millions brought into the country through the labor of this great industrial class, we are suprised that only in the last few years the attention of the Nation has been properly directed to their wants and needs or any heed has been paid to their cries. The present committee on Agriculture seems to be fully imbued with the idea of the vastness of interests intrusted to their care, and to be honestly working, not only to elevate the agriculturist, but to exalt his calling and do what it is possible to have done in the interest of a class that is the very essence and life of the Nation.

The committee on Agriculture consists of sixteen members, viz, Hatch, of Missouri, chairman; Dibrell, of Tennessee; Beach, of New York; Winans, of Michigan; Patton, of Pennsylvania; Wilson, of Iowa; Ochiltree, of Texas; Stephenson, of Wisconsin; Aiken, of South Carolina; Williams, of Alabama; Green, of North Carolina; Weller, of Iowa; Cullen, of Illinois; White, of Minnesota; Harvey, of New Jersey; and Raymond, of Dakota.

Col. W. H. Hatch, of Missouri, the chairman, has been a member of the committee for six years and has devoted much of his time to an earnest, honest, conscientious study of the wants of the agriculturist, and seems to have succeeded admirably and to have the earnest support of his fellow-members on the committee.

Of the legislation so far perfected by the committee it may be stated that they have prepared a bill providing for having the agricultural interests of the country represented in the Cabinet, by making the Bureau of Agriculture a Department of the Government, and its chief a counselor of the President. This bill is now on the calendar and when reached will be pushed by every member of the committee with every prospect of its passage. They have perfected and had passed in the House the measure known as the pleuro-pneumonia bill for the extirpation of diseases of cattle, and it is evident that it will pass the Senate. They have under consideration a bill for the extension of the signal service or weather bureau off the line of railroads to enable farmers to be warned of the approach of storms, frosts, &c., and which if it can be effectively perfected will be of incalculable benefit to the farmer. One for continuing the experimental farms for the acclimation of foreign plants, fruits and grains; for continuing the experiments with artesian wells on our western prairies, and for the reclamation of the arid wastes, and for providing water for man and beast.

Hon. W. J. Green, of North Carolina, a member of the committee, has also introduced in the House "A bill to encourage the cultivation of fruits," which has been referred to this committee, and by the chairman referred to a sub-committee of which Mr. Green has been made chairman. The bill provides "that it shall be lawful for any one to manufacture apples, peaches, grapes, plums, berries and other perishable fruits raised by himself or his tenants, into brandy, free from any internal revenue tax, or restriction now existing."

It does not propose to reduce the tax on grain spirits, but on fruits of a perishable nature, and thus encourage the propagation of fruits, the raiser being at liberty in case of being unable to market his fruit to turn it into wine or brandy, enhancing its value instead of being compelled to throw it away or to allow it to decay. It is stated that but $60,000,000 worth of fruits per annum are now marketable, whereas by this bill the amount would be more than doubled; also that the amount of tax now realized on spirits manufactured from fruits is only about $111,000 per annum or less than the cost of collection. The passage of the bill it is believed would stimulate fruit growing in all the States. Whatever is for the honor, glory and best interests of the agriculturists will receive the hearty endorsement of the committee, and after listening to them to-day we almost felt like being a Granger.

Egypt.

Conflicting accounts come from Egypt of the situation there. A cablegram from Suakin of Thursday says that spies report that Osman Digna, with a few followers, has fled to the interior. His flight is attributed to the reward which was offered for his capture. The slaves are deserting him and fleeing to Suakin. Admiral Hewitt has withdrawn his proclamation offering £1,000 for Osman Digna's head.

A London dispatch of same date says that the dispatches received from the newspaper correspondents at Suakin are in serious conflict with one another. It is now reported that Osman Digna had summoned the sheiks of the tribes to a meeting at Sinkat Friday in order to arrange for a renewal of active warlike operations.

Col. Stewart, with the Gordon Highlanders and mounted infantry, has reconnoitred to a point one mile beyond Hamhuk, which is 20 miles beyond Handoub, on the road from Suakin to Berber. Sheikh Monisa, at the head of the Becharis, numbering 8,000 men, is threatening Shendy. It is feared that the post-boat which left Berber Wednesday to try to penetrate to Khartoum will be stopped at Shendy.

The French Consul at Cairo has received a dispatch from the French Consul at Khartoum saying that on March 4 Gen. Gordon, held a conference with the Consuls of Austria, Greece, and France, when he declared that he would be unable to defend the town against the tribes advancing from the south, north, and west. He hoped that Zobehr Pasha would arrive with help. In the meantime he committed the government of the town to three native Notables and Sheik Obeidallah.

It is stated in Cairo that Abd-el Kader Pasha, Minister of War, will be sent to the rescue of Gen. Gordon.

The English troops going to Assouan have been ordered to Korosko, where the Arabs are reported to be restless.

News from Cairo reports El Mahdi as organizing an artillery corps composed of Egyptian deserters. When the corps is completed he will set out on the march to Berber. He has with him 12 European and 60 Egyptian officers of Hicks Pasha's army.

General Graham telegraphed to London on Friday that the tribes have cut off retreat from Khartoum. They have environed the town except where it is protected by the river. Three tribes are advancing to capture the town.

Commenting on the situation in the Soudan, the New York *Times* says editorially:

It is impossible to derive from the cable dispatches a definite notion of the millitary situation in Egypt. We may, perhaps, throw out the dispatch to the Paris *Figaro* which relates how Gen. Gordon has imparted to the French Consul at Khartoum his despair of being able to hold that place against the advancing tribes. Even this dispatch, however, is to some extent corroborated by the announcement from Cairo that the Governor of Berber has made a requisition for more troops in order to keep open his communications which are necessary to the communications of Gen. Gordon, both with Egypt and with the sea. It is at least evident that the tribes are active and threatening in spite of their reverses.

The dispatches from Suakin are hopelessly contradictory. One throws a rosy light upon the situation, with a statement that Osman Digna, terrified by the reward offered for his head, and without waiting for Admiral Hewitt's withdrawal of the offer under pressure from Lord Hartington and Exeter Hall, has fled to the desert, and that the slaves are abandoning him and coming in to Suakin. Another dispatch, tinged with blue, declares that Osman had summoned the tribes to a meeting Friday with a view to the immediate renewal of hostilities. It is possible, of course, that he has "fled into the desert" merely to hold this mass-meeting; but it is not possible that he is both a solitary fugitive and the head of the embattled Nubians.

What is clear is that the tribes are by no means so hopelessly beaten as they were supposed to be in the first flush of the British successes. They made a great strategical mistake in allowing themselves to be brought to battle so near the coast. If they withdraw into the interior and compel Gen. Graham either to abandon the Soudan to them or to follow them, leaving a lengthening line of communications open to their attack, it will be impossible to overcome them or to preserve the use of the roads for trade, and this use is the most practical object for which the British are contending. The conquest of the Soudan being out of the question, and indeed out of the programme, it is hard to see what purpose the British forces can attain, unless they are again assisted by the fierce and fanatical temper of the tribes, which has inspired the two attacks already made upon them, and to which Gen. Graham owes his successes.

The April Magazines.

THE CENTURY.—Five profusely illustrated articles and a biographical paper with two portraits lend unusual pictorial interest to the April number. The frontispiece is a portrait of the late Sidney Lanier at the age of fifteen, and with the text of Dr. William Haynes Ward's essay on "Sidney Lanier, Poet," is also printed a portrait of the poet in mature age. In "Open Letters," Arthur Penn writes of "Sidney Lanier on the English Novel."

In their order, the illustrated articles are: An interesting account, by E. V. Smalley, of the memories which cluster about "The White House" and the life of the Chief Magistrate's domicile; Miss Sarah Freeman Clarke's concluding paper of pen and pencil "Notes on the Exile of Dante"; a description, by Edward S. Wilde, of the building and partial impairment of "The New York City Hall," which is regarded as one of the finest architectural monuments in the metropolis; the picturesque record of a cruise "Among the Magdalen Islands," of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by S. G. Benjamin, being the third paper in the series. "The Cruise of the *Alice May*" and an important and very entertaining paper, Fred. Mather, on "Progress in Fish-Culture," in which the pisciculturists of the United States have had the largest share. An interesting travel article, without pictures, is Miss Gordon-Cumming's description of "New Zealand in Blooming December."

Foremost among the illustrated papers, in point of general interest, is George Alfred Townsend's account of "How Wilkes Booth crossed the Potomac." His information was derived from the man who gave succor to the fugitive and his companion Herold, and who provided them with the boat which took them across. Between the disappearance of Booth in the scrub pines of lower Maryland and his appearance in Virginia, where he was shot, there has always been a historical gap which this paper fills with a very full and, as it is believed, an authentic narrative.

John Burroughs replies to Matthew Arnold's recent lecture on Emerson, and makes a strong argument to show that Emerson is entitled to a higher place than the English critic has accorded him. At the same time, he considers the bearings of Arnold's estimate of Carlyle, the title of the essay being "Arnold on Emerson and Carlyle."

Two other striking essays of the number are "Uncle Tom without a Cabin," by Walter B. Hill, a consideration, from the Southern point of view, of the present status of the negroes of the South; and Professor Samuel Willard's interesting pursuit of scientific theories, to what he regards their ultimate conclusions, or, "The Destiny of the Universe."

The sixth part of Mr. Cable's "Dr. Sevier"; the fifth part of Robert Grant's "An Average Man"; and a short story in negro dialect, "Marse Chan," by Thomas Nelson Page, are the fiction of the number.

The poems are contributed by John Vance Cheney, Alfred B. Street, William Preston Johnston, R. T. W. Duke, Jr., Robert Underwood Johnson, and, in "Bric-a-Brac," Walter Learned, Stanley Wood, Joel Benton, Frank Dempster Sherman, and others.

"Topics of the Time" treats of "The Future of the Metropolitan Museum," and the question of criminal justice, under the title, "Mob or Magistrate." Besides the letter on Sidney Lanier "Open Letters" includes "Worshiping by Proxy," by the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson; "Music in America," a rejoinder by Richard Grant White to Professor Ritter; "Lawrence Barrett and his Plays," by George Edgar Montgomery; "Dante's Portrait in the Bargello," by Professor Charles Eliot Norton; "The Proposed Congressional Library—A Reply," by J. L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz; "Central Park as a Botanical Garden," by N. L. Britton and Samuel Parsons, Jr., and other short communications.

ST. NICHOLAS, with its varied table of contents, reminds us, like the month itself, both of the winter that is past, and of the summer that is to come.

An account of the first ice palace, that built by the Empress Anna Ivanovna of Russia, with a picture by Blum, is offset by Mary A. Lathbury's pleasant summer sketch, called "Fairy Lodge," which the author has charmingly illustrated.

The important "Historic Boys" series is continued with the interesting story of the boyhood of Henry V. of England, in which the author, E. S. Brooks, takes occasion to differ with the Shakesperean estimate of the Boy General's character. Louisa M. Alcott's third "Spinning-wheel Story" tells of the devotion and Spartan heroism of a young Italian boy, who rescues from captivity the children of his benefactor. A bright, breezy, wholesome-toned sea story is the Rev. Chas. R. Talbot's "How Bright Benson got his Appointment to the Naval Academy"; while John R. Coryell relates in "Tsang Tsan and the Mandarin" the amazing adventure that really happened to a young China boy.

Of the serials, "Girl Noblesse," Mrs. Adeline D. T. Whitney's clever story of boy and girl character, and "Winter Fun," W. O. Stoddard's entertaining account of boy and girl sport and frolic, are concluded; and Mayne Reid's "Land of Fire" is continued in an installment of absorbing interest. There are poems by Celia Thaxter, Elizabeth C. Kinney, Margaret Johnson, and others, and pictures by Birch, Blum, Ellen Oakford, M. J. Burns, Jessie McDermott, Rose Mueller, Henry Sandham, F. Bellew, Jr., and others; among whom must be mentioned the prize-winners in the St. Nicholas art contest, in which over nine hundred drawings were entered by young draughtsmen and women. A full and interesting report and the successful illustrations appear in the April St. Nicholas.

Additional Contributions for the Cyclone Sufferers in Harnett.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LILLINGTON, HARNETT CO., N. C., March 24, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Col. Wharton J. Green has contributed one hundred gallons best Tokay wine to be sold and the proceeds given to the sufferers by the late cyclone in this county. Also, the citizens of Raleigh have sent down another contribution of one hundred dollars; Mr. J. M. McIver, Gulf, Chatham county, $5; Mr. J. H. Currie, Wilmington, $25.

S.

THE GUNTER MURDER.—We very much regret to announce that the murderer of the Gunters has not yet been discovered. The jury of inquest closed their investigation on last Saturday, and rendered the following verdict:

"That the said Mrs. Olive Gunter and Miss Jane Gunter came to their deaths by blows from an axe, but that part of the jury find that there is not sufficient evidence to designate any person or persons as the guilty party; the other part of the jury think that the circumstances point to Baxter Gunter as the murderer, and warrant his arrest."

A large number of witnesses, about seventy, were examined by the coroner's jury, and every effort was made to obtain sufficient evidence to justify the arrest of the perpetrator of so horrible a murder, and it is a matter of great regret that all was in vain. Solicitor Strudwick has carefully read over the testimony taken by the jury and he does not think that the evidence would justify the grand jury in finding a true bill against any one, and therefore no action in the matter will be taken at this term of the court. But "murder will out" and we confidently predict that the murderer of these old women will yet be brought to punishment.—*Chatham Record.*

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The last man to interview Mr. Tilden is Alfred Wilkinson, a Syracuse banker and politician. He says that Mr. Tilden intimated that the Democrats in selecting a candidate for President must look out for "a man with a good war record—a soldier of the Union army." We await the report of the next Tilden interviewer with anxiety. The thing is growing interesting.

There is now talk of an Arthur-Logan alliance. Blaine has been backing Logan for the purpose of weakening Arthur until he has led Black Jack to believe that he has actually a chance in the Convention. Now Logan finds that Blaine has been using *him* as a tool. It would be droll if Logan should turn round, accept the head of the ticket, and use the strength he has gained to saw off one end of Blaine's support and defeat his nomination.

Gen. Grant says emphatically that he will not dine with Blaine. But Gen. Grant has not said that he will decline to drink with Blaine.

Fifty Years.

ESTABLISHED FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

WARREN PRIOR & SON

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Carry the largest stock of

PLATED SILVERWARE AND CLOCKS,

of any one Jewelry Store in North Carolina.

We buy Solid and Plated Silverware only from the best and most reliable makers.

The best POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS and SHEARS.

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OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

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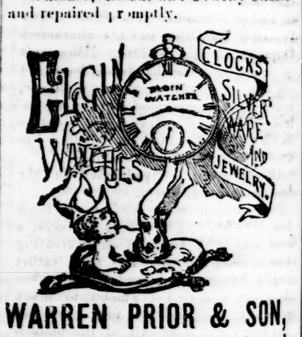


WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers, Jewelers and Silversmiths,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 19, 1884. 60f

THE
Naval Stores Market Report
AND PRICES CURRENT.
The first number of a
WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Devoted exclusively to the Interest of
SOUTHERN PRODUCE,
will be published
SATURDAY, APRIL 5th, 1884,
containing the latest information from all the markets in the world, respecting
Spirits Turpentine,
Rosin,
Lumber,
Cotton,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Wool, &c.,
and the values of all articles used by PRODUCERS.
Subscriptions $2 50 per annum, carrying postage.
Specimens sent on application.
PUBLISHED BY
R. DUNDAS CHATER,
187 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK.
March 19, 1884. 59-3

EASTER CARDS.
YOU will find a beautiful line at the Bookstore.
G. H. HAIGH.
March 19, 1884. 59-2t

W. W. SHEPHERD,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
NO. 130 NORTH WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
HAVING located in Wilmington, would be glad to see his friends. He keeps on hand a good assortment of LIQUORS and TOBACCO.
March 19, 1884. 59-1m

Executor's Notice.
THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executor of the Will of Annabella McDugald, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate to present them on or before March 1st, 1885.
GEORGE ROBINSON, Executor.
N. W. RAY, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 1, 1884. 57-6

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 26, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. SMITH—For Sale.
J. A. GAINEY—At the Old Stand.
DANIEL K. MINTS—Executor's Notice.
J. A. PEMBERTON—New Spring Goods.
G. P. MCNEILL—Stable Manure for Sale.
G. A. THOMSON—Fresh Arrivals To-Day.
E. T. MCKETHAN—Fayetteville Library Association.
W. LAWRENCE—Meeting Cumberland County Agricultural Society.

ABOUT TOWN.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Jordan; representing the Raleigh *Register*, is in town soliciting subscribers for that paper.

POLAR & POE'S BRICKYARD.—Messrs. Polar & Poe yesterday began operations for the season. As is well known this firm makes an unusually fine quality of brick, and their output will amount to eight or nine thousand per day. We learn they have sold out all of last season's stock and have large orders ahead.

MORE COTTAGES.—We notice that Gen. Reedy has made considerable improvements on the piece of property west of the old Cemetery. He has opened a street and moved several of the old factory houses, and will very shortly commence the erection of a number of small tenement houses. We believe the General will find this investment a profitable one.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—As the warm weather approaches and the afternoons are getting longer, our young men, members of both companies, are beginning to practice rifle shooting. There are some crack shots among them, and when they get in good practice there is no team in the State that can beat them. We hear there will be a match this week between the teams of the Independent and LaFayette companies.

COLT INJURED.—One day last week while one young colt belonging to Col. A. H. Worth, was exercising himself in the street, he ran against a barbed wire fence and became so entangled in the wires that it was with some difficulty that he was arrested. When extricated he was considerably cut up and gashed, but it is hoped that the wounds will soon heal and leave no permanent injury. By the way, we notice recently several fine colts about town. It may be a little more expensive, but if you want a strong reliable horse, it is best to raise him yourself.

COUNTY IMPROVEMENTS.—It affords us pleasure to note the changes which have taken place along the line of the old Murchison Road, leading to Manchester. Not only are our country friends awake to the importance of repairing fences, &c., but half a dozen or more new buildings have been erected within the first few miles out. The people along the line of this road are prospering, and ere long it will be thickly dotted with neat cottages and small farms. Small farms near town are rapidly increasing in value, and most of them are being vastly improved.

FINE SPORT.—One afternoon last week Messrs. G. P. McNeill and Jno. B. Broadfoot left town at three o'clock, drove seven miles into the country, and returned about dark, bringing with them two very fine bunches of fish. They were proud of their catch, and took much pleasure in showing them as they drove through town. The two strings consisted of eight trout, five jack-fish and three perch. As they would lift the fish from the foot of the buggy it was sad to see how enviously some of our old fishermen would gaze at them. The catch was such a fine one and done so early in the season that these lucky gentlemen are accused, by many, of using the *silver hook* and telling *fish stories*.

ST. JOSEPH'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (COLORED.)—The new building of the Colored Episcopal congregation of this town, situated on Mumford Street, between Donaldson and Gillespie, is at last completed; and a pretty and appropriate house of worship it is, with seating room for about 300. The Rector, Rev. H. S. McDuffie, deserves great credit for the persistent energy with which he has pushed this building to completion, and he seems to be, as he has reason to be, satisfied with his work.

The opening services at the new church will take place on Sunday next at 11 A. M. Divine service will also be held at 4 P. M. The public is cordially invited to attend, morning and evening, on this occasion; and at the same hour every Sunday thereafter.

UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—In consequence of many inquiries as to what the Home and Hospital is most in need of, we have been requested by the ladies in charge to state that they need chairs, pillows, bolsters, and bedding generally. The dining room is not quite complete, chairs being needed very much. All persons who have pledged themselves for certain amounts to the Union Home and Hospital, will please get their envelopes from any of the Drug Stores and pay up for January, February and March to Miss Hardin, the Treasurer, or to Mrs. McNeill, at McNeill Co.'s Music Store, before the first day of April. We are glad to hear that the ladies are meeting with much encouragement in their great undertaking. We understand that there is one paying patient at the Home and Hospital, and another application has been sent in to the board. As will be seen, this is not only a "Home" but a Hospital where the sick and wounded from the country can procure comfortable quarters convenient to the Doctors, at a small cost.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.—The cars now run to Buffalo Creek, where some ten days will be consumed in building the bridge over that stream, and from which point the town of Greensboro can now be seen.

On the Southern extension the track now reaches into Robeson County, and by Friday or Saturday it is expected that it will be laid across Lumber River, no difficulty having been found in driving the piling in this stream as was anticipated.

OLD COIN.—Mr. T. T. Wright dug up, the other day, in his lot in Campbellton a copper coin of 1782, about the size of an English ha'penny. For the benefit of our numismatological readers, we may say that the obverse bears a head that looks like Washington's, laurel crowned, and the circumscription, AUCTORI: CONNEC: while the reverse shows the figure of a well dressed lady, who holds in her right hand apparently a budding rod and an indian bow in the left, with the circumscription INDE ET LIBE 1782.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Improvements still continue throughout the town—indeed the disease may be said to be spreading to such extent that it is impossible to get a carpenter or brick-mason for the smallest job. All are busy and all get good wages. New buildings, old ones re-roofed and repaired, new fences, whitewash, calcimine and paint, everywhere.

Among the more noteworthy of the improvements in progress is the re-modeling of Mr. J. L. Allen's residence on the South-west corner of Russell and Dick Streets, which is to be thoroughly overhauled and modernized.

NEW BUILDINGS.—We learn that three or four new first class stores and some fifteen or twenty handsome residences will soon be erected in this town—contracts for some of them having already been let. For example, Mr. Frank Thornton will erect on the square near Dr Huske's and the Masonic Lodge five more handsome residences of the grade of the one now nearly completed by him on that square, and one on Rowan Street larger and more elaborate. Also that Major Orrell will build another residence on Russell Street adjoining the one just completed by him on that street, and similar in style.

NEW SCHEDULE.—Our people, and especially the merchants, will be glad to know that we are to have better mail and traveling facilities. The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co. will change their schedule very shortly. The train will leave here at 8:30 A. M., go to the head of the road, about two miles from Greensboro and connect with a back to Greensboro. Returning, leave head of the road at about 9 A. M., and arrive here at 8:30 P. M. The trains for Rockfish will leave here at 6 A. M., and return so as to arrive here at 8 A. M. This arrangement will be a vast improvement on the one now in operation. By this new route we will get our northern mails twenty-six and a half hours earlier—a considerable difference. Superintendent Morrison says he will put this schedule in operation as soon as he can hear from the P. O. Department at Washington. This looks like business. Soon we will be on the high road of travel, and in the direct line to the large northern markets.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The formal opening of the Hall of the Fayetteville Library Association will take place Thursday evening. The Hall is conveniently and handsomely fitted up—the floor covering, chairs, reading desks, gas lamps and all, being of excellent quality and good design.

Two hundred and fifty volumes have so far been donated, and large numbers more are promised. No canvassing for members has yet been made, but the prompt payments made by those who have voluntarily joined indicate a prosperous financial career.

The following North Carolina newspapers have been sent to the Association, free, viz: Wilmington *Star*, *Presbyterian* and *Sunday Morning Mail*; Raleigh *Register*, *News and Observer*, and *Chronicle*; Durham *Recorder*, and *Dispatch*; Charlotte *Home and Democrat*; Greensboro *Patriot*; Asheville *Citizen*; Lumberton *Robesonian*; Hickory *Press*; Pittsboro *Record*; E. City *Economist*; Laurinburg *Exchange*; Fayetteville *Sun*; Fayetteville OBSERVER. The Texas *Siftings* is also sent free.

We doubt not many more of our North Carolina contemporaries will find it a pleasure as well as their interest to contribute their publications also.

The following newspapers and periodicals have been subscribed for and, together with the papers mentioned above, will be found regularly on file:

New York Herald, Times, Tribune, World, Journal of Commerce, Mrs. Leslie's *Illustrated Weekly*, and *Scientific American*; Philadelphia *Times*; Chicago *Inter-Ocean*; Detroit *Free Press*; Louisville *Courier-Journal*; Cincinnati *News*; New Orleans *Picayune*; Atlanta *Constitution*; Charleston *News and Courier*; *North American Review*; *The Eclectic*; *Century*; *Harpers*; *Sunday Magazine*, and *Popular Monthly*.

Hon. Wharton J. Green, M. C., has contributed 36 valuable volumes, the Official Gazette of the Patent Office, and Maps and Charts.

FAYETTEVILLE HALF A CENTURY SINCE.

Its Pioneer Railroad.

[Col. J. P. Cameron in Raleigh Register.]

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March, 1884.

A few days since a paragraph in a Fayetteville paper met my eye which carried me a long way back into the past, and yet startled me with a kind of surprise, that what is so well remembered by me should be viewed by the present generation as a relic of a remote antiquity. So time flies. It is hard to realize that the first railroad that had ever gladdened the eyes of the population of Fayetteville should be so clean forgotten that the exhumation of some of its relics was hailed with as much wonder as the bringing to light some of the mementoes of the "buried cities" of the old world.

I think it was in 1834 that the idea of a railroad from the foot of Haymount to Campbellton took a practical shape, and was put in action with great enthusiasm. Fayetteville used to do things, or at least attempt them, on a grand scale. The great fire of 1831, which brought general ruin and impoverishment, had not entirely destroyed the spirit which had fired the old race of Scotch merchants to keep up a direct trade between the "port" of Fayetteville and Greenock and Liverpool; which had led them to the then wild plan of making the upper Cape Fear navigable, and in consequence of which the streets of Fayetteville were traversed with broad canals, the channels of which remain to mark the energies of a prematurely enterprising people; or which led them, in connection with the navigation scheme, to begin the work of building up a town of brick, of which the dilapidated "Brick Row" marks the beginning and the end—a tower of Babel enterprise, for the people of Fayetteville used to fall out with each other, and a confusion of interests brought about much the same result as a confusion of tongues, and brought more than one enterprise to an untimely end. The foot of Haymount and the lower Hay street interests for very many years could never agree to agree, pulling against each other with a will that better suited two rival communities than the citizens of one town having interests in common.

But the fire of 1831 involved all in one common calamity, and the necessity for unity in the effort to retrieve their fortunes was so apparent that propositions to that end had a general concurrence. As I have said, the spirit of enterprise was not dead, though its power was crippled. Among the first illustrations of the awakening of the old spirit was the proposition to connect Fayetteville with the West by a railroad to Salisbury. This was the first extensive railroad enterprise undertaken in North Carolina. Dr. Caldwell's proposition for a road from Beaufort to the country beyond the mountains, grand as it was in suggestion, was only a suggestion, far in advance of public thought and public capacity. Its subsequent execution proved the far-sighted wisdom of Dr. Caldwell, but many years had to pass before the State came up to his views.

But the Fayetteville and Salisbury road was undertaken in good earnest, and in 1833 a survey of the whole route was made. The Hon. D. K. MacRae, then a lad of twelve years, was one of the rod-men. We have learned that the people of Fayetteville, in their inexperience in the cests of railroad construction, were so confident of their ability to build the road, that they rejected the offer of Boston capitalists to build and equip it; rejecting the proposition because they did not wish to see the management of the road and the benefit of its profits pass into foreign hands. The work ended with the survey.

But in connection with this scheme, and as a starting point in the work, the road from Campbellton up into town was undertaken and built as far as a point on the south side of Hay street, between the market house and E. J. Lilly's store. Beginning near the river bank it ran all the way on the south side of Person and Hay streets to its vague terminus. The structure was wholly of wood. Cross ties were laid about ten feet apart, upon which were stretched the stringers of heart pine 8 by 4. The top surface of the stringers was rounded, upon which the concave wheels of the cars ran. The road crossed Blount's creek at the "Half Way bridge" alongside of the present bridge, which was a very pretty piece of lattice work, graceful and substantial, surviving long after the superstructure of the road had perished.

For a few weeks the road was used. It was a novelty, and the flat-cars ran almost every hour, crowded with those to whom a ride on a railroad was a new experience. A few loads of cotton and other produce were taken to the landing; a few loads of heavy merchandise for the town and the back country were brought up in return. But a serious difficulty presented itself, and the elements of opposition developed their power. As I stated, the road stopped half way between the market-house and the old La Fayette Hotel. From the terminus goods had to be transported by wagons to the stores, and the wagon interest, always a strong one, made its power felt, charging as much for the handling of goods from the terminus up town as from the river. Then again, the Brick Row interest derived no advantage whatever from the road unless it were carried to the foot of Haymount, and the short experience of down town was unhappy. The road was at once abandoned, fell into decay, and in two or three years disappeared, leaving no sign of its existence except the bridge, which survived six or eight years and then gradually dropped to pieces.

But when built this railroad had the honor of being one of the pioneers in railroads in the State and in the South. At the same time there was a road, a tram, in Raleigh, used for the construction of the Capitol, running out to the granite quarries, a mile from the Capitol; and there was the Blakely end of the Petersburg road, terminating at the head of navigation on the Roanoke River, between the present Weldon and town of Halifax, eight or ten miles in North Carolina. The line of the road was changed when the Greenville and Raleigh and Gaston roads were built, and Blakely has long been amongst the places that were.

Cumberland County Bible Society.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

The annual meeting of the Cumberland County Bible Society was held at the Methodist Church Sunday evening, March 16th, 1884.

The Society was called to order by the President, Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., and the meeting opened with devotional exercises.

The President explained the object of the Society, and what was required to constitute a member.

The report of the Secretary was read, showing the business of the Society for the past twelve months with an amount due the American Bible Society, $27.22. On motion the report was accepted, and the Secretary instructed to forward copies to Rev. C. H. Wiley and to the American Bible Society.

The President called for a report from the committee appointed at the last annual meeting to prepare a circular to the several churches in this county, requesting their co-operation.

Capt. S. C. Rankin, chairman, reported (verbally) that the committee had taken no steps in the matter, and moved that the Pastors of the different churches in town be appointed a committee to prepare the circular, as the clergy were more in the habit of doing their duty than the laymen. Adopted.

The time and place of the next annual meeting was left to the Executive Committee.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D.

Vice Presidents—Rev. F. H. Wood and S. C. Rankin.

Secretary—G. P. McNeill.

Treasurer—E. T. McKethan.

Depositary—G. H. Haigh.

Directors—Rev. F. W. Eason, E. J. Lilly, J. D. Williams, S. J. Hinsdale, J. C. Thomson, W. H. Tomlinson, H. P. Baxton, J. A. McArthur.

The Secretary was instructed to furnish a copy of the minutes to the town papers for publication.

No further business appearing a collection was taken up for the Bible cause, after which Rev. F. W. Eason preached the annual sermon, which was listened to by the large congregation with marked attention.

G. P. MCNEILL, Sec'y.

A MAMMOTH COOKING STOVE.—Messrs. McMillan Bros., of Person street, have just received the largest cooking stove ever seen in these parts. Its weight is 955 lbs., and the pipe is 12 inches in diametre. It is intepded for the convicts on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Judy Burns.
C—Nicy Cromartie; Moore Culpeper; Malcom Carver.
D—W R Dodd.
E—Rev B K Ellerby; Sophia Ellis; Pauline Everett.
G—L G Gains.
H—H G Horn; William Haywood.
J—Bryant Jones.
M—Miss Alice Macey; White Monro; Ned Mozingo; Murdock Maxwell; A D Morisey; Margret Manuel.
P—W C Parker; Liner Peoples.
R—Hugh Ross; Sam Rockwell; Isie Robson; John Rindley; Miss Julia Robertson.
S—Martha Simons; Fred Sloan; Wilson Staggers; Joseph Salmon; Wm Sessons; Jane Sawyer.
T—C J Turnage.
W—David Wadkin; W H H Wade; S A Williams; H M Williams.
Mc—Mrs Martha McDaniel; Mrs Penuel McFerson; Jenny McNeill.

DIED.

WETMORE—Of pneumonia, at Thomasville, N. C., March 17th, in the 53d year of her age, Mrs. ROSA TROY WETMORE, wife of Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, D. D.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, A. F. & A. M., held on the 21st inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: Death has entered our mystic circle and removed our late Brother, I. B. DAVIS, and thereby severed the chain of brotherly friendship which bound us to him. In token of our appreciation of our departed Brother,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the decree of Him whose will is law, yet the death of our Brother in the vigor of his manhood and the prime of life is a source of sadness to us all, and the many acts in which, through life, he manifested a liberal and generous-hearted sympathy towards his fellow-man, will long be cherished and held in respectful remembrance.

Resolved, That in her bereavement we tender to the widow of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy thereof be sent to the widow of the deceased and that the same be furnished to the town papers with a request to publish.

WM. A. GUTHRIE,
N. H. COHEN,
A. GARRASON,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of North State Grove, No. 1, U. A. O. D., held in their Hall, on the night of the 20th of March, 1884, the committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of our late Brother, I. B. DAVIS, submitted the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: The hand of Providence has by the visitation of the grim monster, made our Brotherhood to feel the loss of one of its most earnest supporters, its earliest friends and faithful members, causing the Grove to mourn the loss of one, cut down in the prime of life and in the vigor of a fully developed physical manhood; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother I. B Davis this Grove has sustained the loss of one who early came to its assistance, and who acted well his part in strengthening its infancy and establishing it upon the firm foundation of prosperity. We beheld in him one unselfish in nature, modest in character, industrious in habits, who by his earnest demeanor manifested his love for charitable institutions and his desire to establish and maintain them.

Resolved, As a man and Brother, I. B. Davis bore less of malice and cherished less of ill-will than it is the common lot of frail mortals to have. While he often said good, he seldom said harm of even his enemies, generally preserving the strictest silence, if it were not in his power to praise the absent subject of conversation, thus illustrating a noble example we all might do well to emulate.

Resolved, That the condolence of this Grove is hereby extended to the family of our deceased Brother, especially to her to whom years ago he had plighted his troth, and who in sickness and in health in joy and in sorrow, in prosperity and adversity, in season and out of season, never for one moment forgot her vows but stood by him with a self-sacrificing devotion to duty and affection, exciting the admiration and sympathy of all who knew this devoted husband and wife.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the widow of our deceased Brother, a copy published in the Fayetteville papers and in the Evg. Druid, and a copy spread upon the minutes of the Grove.

T. H. SUTTON,
T. E. PHILLIPS,
A. E. BRAMBLE,
R. F. PETERSON,
H. MCD. ROBINSON,
Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Case of Horace N. Hatch.

On calling on Mr. Horace N Hatch, of No. 108 I street, dealer in stoves, furnaces, etc., at No. 130 West Broadway, South Boston, where he has been for many years favorably known, he said to the reporter that his wife drew the part of the $75,000 prize. "My wife, and my daughter Gertie and I," he said, "each held a $1 ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery, in the February 12th Drawing." "How much was the prize?" "My wife's ticket, No. 71,312, draw $15,000, and Gertie drew $50." "Have you received the money?" "I have, through the Southern Express Company."—*Local Interviewer in The Boston (Mass.) Star, Feb. 25th.*

NO CHILD WILL HAVE A ROSY COMplexion as long as worms exist in the intestines. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy the worms and restore the health of the child.

PRETTY HARD ON WORMS.

RIDGEWAY, S. C.

Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.—Gents: I have quite a demand for your "WORM KILLER." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a 'chow-chow' jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it. W. J. DAVIS.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of Lagrange, N. C., says, "Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than all other worm medicine.

Enquire for the above and no other.
All first-class Drug Stores and General Dealers keep it.
March 5, 1884. 57-3m

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9¼@10
Low Middling	.00@00
Ordinary	.00@00
Stained	.00@00

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	11@11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	11½@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	11@11½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@9½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12@13	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	10@11	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina,	12½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.25
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTONTIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.10@1.20
CHICKENS—	20@25	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	11@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.10@5.25	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	80@00	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	65@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.03
Peas,	1.75@00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.80
Virgin Dip	$1.80
Spirits	29½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	95@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, March 24—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 31¼ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1.15 for Strained and 1.20 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.25 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—☞ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just visited all the great DRY GOODS MARKETS, and is now receiving one of the most attractive stocks of

Spring Goods,

he has ever offered. His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call. He intends to be up with the times in pretty new styles, and

Below All in Prices.

Those who want NEW, PRETTY, STYLISH GOODS at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, must give him an early call.

Remember, he keeps the best

Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes,

ever sold in Fayetteville. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Give them a trial and you will always buy your Shoes at PEMBERTON'S.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 26, 1884. 60-2t

1870. 1884.

At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
March 26, 1884. 60tf

Fresh Arrivals To-Day

AT HEADQUARTERS.

ELEGANT CREAMERY BUTTER.

FULL CREAM, PINE APPLE and GERMAN CHEESE.

FULTON MARKET BEEF; TURKISH PRUNES.

APPLES, ORANGES and NUTS.

G. A. THOMSON.
March 26, 1884. 1t

Office of the Secretary Cumberland County Ag'l Society,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 26, 1884.

THE Annual Meeting of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held on Thursday, April 3d, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Town Hall, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. An opportunity will be offered to all who may desire to become members on payment of the initiation fee.

G. W. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.
March 26, 1884. 60-2t

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor upon the estate of Elizabeth L. Mints, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said decedent to exhibit the same to me on or before the 26th of March, 1885.

DANIEL K. MINTS,
Executor of Elizabeth L. Mints.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 21, 1884. 60-6t

FOR SALE.

MY River place in Flea Hill Township about four miles from Fayetteville, containing 463 acres. 200 acres cleared and in cultivation; 200 acres wood land; 63 acres uncleared swamp land. Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers and on favorable terms. Apply to me or to N. W. RAY. J. M. SMITH, of Eutaw.
March 26, 1884. 60-3m

Fayetteville Library Association.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE FORMally opened to members on Thursday evening, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. Mr. E. J. Hale will deliver an address on the occasion.

A full attendance of the members is requested. The public are also invited to attend.

E. T. McKETHAN, President.
March 26, 1884.

500

LOADS STABLE MANURE for sale.

G. P. McNEILL, Assignee.
March 26, 1884. 1t

NEW SPRING STYLES.

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, &c.

Dr. Schilling's Health Preserving Corset,

composed of a series of FINE COILED WIRE SPRINGS and DOUBLE BONES, which makes the SCHILLING the STRONGEST CORSET in the MARKET.

The Springs are so constructed as to outwear the Corset and at the same time retain its elasticity, and unlike rubber or other material, will not heat the person or decay with age.

This Corset yields readily to every respiration and is equally comfortable in any position assumed by the wearer.

It is the only Corset pronounced by the Medical Profession NOT INJURIOUS TO THE WEARER.

MRS. DYE.
Fayetteville, March 12, 1884. 58tf

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

McNEILL'S

MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.

SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.

MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.

MUSIC ordered at any time.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000 ☜

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **April 8, 1884—167th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do do	25,000
1	do do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $5,000	12,000
5	do 2,000	10,000
10	do 1,000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 200	20,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9	Approximation Prizes of $750	6 750
9	do do 500	4,500
9	do do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes amounting to	$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.

March 12, 1884. 58 4t
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

100 Acres of Land for Sale.

PURSUANT to order of sale made by the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the case of John Campbell and others vs. James J. McMillan and others, for partition among the heirs-at-law of Ann McMillan, dec'd, I will offer for sale at the Court House, in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 7th of April, 1884, one hundred acres of land, lying on both sides of Crane's Creek, in Cumberland County, N. C., joining the lands of the heirs of John Johnson, Patrick Monroe and others, formerly owned by Daniel McMillan, dec'd, and by him conveyed to his daughter, Ann McMillan, dec'd, and of which she died seized and possessed.

Terms—One-half cash; the other half to be secured by bond and approved security at six months with interest from date; title retained until payment in full.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Commissioner.
March 12, 1884. 58 4t

LAND SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Harnett County, the undersigned will, on Tuesday, the first day of April, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., at the late residence of James C. Surles, dec'd, in Averasboro Township, sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder (766) seven hundred and sixty-six acres of Land belonging to the estate of said James C. Surles, dec'd, subject to the widow's dower, adjoining the lands of G. R. Hodges, Henry Pope, Annie J. Jackson and others.

Terms of Sale—One-half cash, balance on six months' credit; title to be retained until all the purchase money be paid; the deferred payments to be secured by note with good personal security.

DANIEL STEWART,
Adm'r of James C. Surles, dec'd.
Feb'y 20, 1884. 56ts

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of McKETHAN & CAMPBELL has been mutually dissolved and is no longer in exissence.

DANIEL McKETHAN.
DANIEL CAMPBELL.
March 10, 1884. 58-3tpd

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

MISS M. A. MALLETT

IS now prepared to CUT, FIT and MAKE LADIES DRESSES in the latest styles, and will be pleased to serve her friends and patrons, at her residence on Green Street, first door South of the Episcopal Church.
March 19, 1884. 59-1m

McLEAN & ROBINSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

D. H. MCLEAN, Lillington, N. C. | H. MCD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
June 1, 1883. 16-1y

Dr. J. A. HODGES

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
Office, Horne's Drug Store.
Rooms at Fayetteville Hotel.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

A. McBUIE, Agent.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884. 52-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

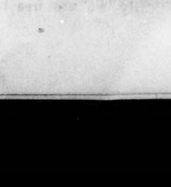
ON Monday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1884, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for Cash, the interest of J. McL. Jenkins in a Store House and Lot on the N. E. corner of Green Street and Market Square, in Fayetteville, at present occupied by A. Moore and Dr. Hunter, to satisfy certain execution in my hands for collection against J. McL. Jenkins, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said J. McL. Jenkins. R. W. HARDIE,
Sheriff of Cumberland County.
March 5, 1884. 57ts

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tr

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

Mr. Carlisle's Speech in New York.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Club:

Before the adoption of the federal constitution, the old confederacy was but the skeleton of a government. It had no power to impose taxes, to regulate commerce or to administer justice. It had but one essential to real government—the legislative—and even that was defective and almost impotent. Each State had the right to lay imposts on duties, subject only to the condition that they should not interfere with treaties entered into by the United States in Congress assembled with foreign kings and princes. There was no limit to the power of a State to impose duties on the products of any other American State brought within its limit for sale or consumption. For the purpose of raising revenue or for the purpose of encouraging its own domestic manufactures, the State of New York had the power to impose any rate of duty it saw fit to establish on the products of New Jersey, and New Jersey possessed the same power in respect to the products of the State of New York. If the doctrine of protection is what its friends claim it to be—if its application to infant industries in new States enables them to overcome natural disadvantages and to secure a higher degree of prosperity than would be otherwise attainable—it must be admitted that that arrangement existed under the confederation and it ought not to have been disturbed. But the framers of the constitution—the men who founded the Federal Union—did not think so. They believed that absolute free trade between the several States was imperatively demanded by the interests of the people. And accordingly they adopted this provision of the constitution without a single dissenting vote: "No State shall without the consent of Congress lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for the execution of its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts levied by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to revision and control by Congress."

It is true that George Clymer, of Pennsylvania, said in the convention while this subject was under consideration: "If the States have such difficulty in their intercourse that they cannot be left to regulate their own manufactures without encountering the interests of other States, it is proof that they are not fit to compose one nation." But he stood substantially alone against the provision, and when the vote was taken not a single State was recorded against it. Thus free trade was established by the constitution, not only between the States then existing, but between all the States that might thereafter exist as members of the Federal Union. I believe I may venture to say that the most ardent advocate of the protective system must admit that the wonderful growth of the country is attributable largely to this provision more largely than to any other one thing. Under the liberal policy established by the constitution, our means of internal commerce and transportation have increased and are still increasing, while under the restrictive and obstructive policy of Congress, our merchant marine, once a source of pride and profit, has almost disappeared from the seas. And unless something can be done to arrest its further decrease it will disappear entirely. Free commercial intercourse between the States has encouraged trade, developed our natural resources fostered our manufactures, and added untold millions to the wealth of our people, while the protective system maintained by congressional legislation has, to a large extent at least, shut us out from the markets of the outside world, limited production substantially to the home demand, and actually arrested in many cases the further development of the great industrial interests. Under this system when any highly protected manufacture reaches the stage when it is enabled to supply the home demand, its growth must virtually cease, and its products have access to no other market.

The Constitution not only prohibits States from laying imposts or duties on imports or exports, but it expressly delegates to Congress the power to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts of the country, to provide for the common defense and general welfare." This is wholly separate and distinct from the power to regulate commerce "between the United States and foreign nations, and among the several States with the Indian tribes," conferred by another clause of the constitution. The two powers have different purposes, and it is a monstrous abuse of the power of taxation to use it to raise revenue, but for the purpose of regulating or prohibiting commerce. It is, if posible, a still greater abuse of that power to apply it for private instead of public purposes. When the primary or principle object of taxation imposed by the authorities is to foster private interests, it is not a legitimate use of taxation, but simply spoliation. Whether what is called protection, either direct or incidental, is or is not beneficial to our industries is a question which will never meet anything like perfect unanimity of opinion; but whatever may be our opinion on that question, most of us will agree that there may be conditions where it might not be wise to suddenly change from a bad policy to a good one. When manufacturing interests have grown up under a high protective system, or in a series of years have adjusted themselves to it, and when those engaged in them have become accustomed to rely on government bounty for support, it might be injurious and even disastrous to suddenly repeal or greatly reduce duties. Such a course might seriously alarm those who employ their capital in these enterprises, and when capital is alarmed, even without cause, the result for the time being is practically the same as if the disaster were real. For this reason, if there were no others, it has always been my opinion that it was the duty of Congress to proceed carefully and conservatively in legislating upon this subject having due regard at every step to the large interests involved. In other words I favor reformation, not revolution.

But the process of reformation must go on until the power of taxation is used only for its proper purposes. There must be no step backward, nor any deviation from the correct principle and sound policy. This Federal Union is a commecial as well as a political one. Politically we are free; commercially we are not. When our ancestors determined to rebel against the British system of government in America, one of the painciple causes alleged in their Declaration of Independence was that it cut off their trade from all parts of the world. Is it not strange, my friends, that the government established over this people should persist in maintaining a policy which must ultimately produce substantially the same results—the cutting off of our trade? Let us see to it that all foundation for such an accusation against the government of the Union shall be removed as speedily as possible. Taxation only for the purpose of raising revenue for public use and commercial regulation in time of peace only for the purpose of fostering and protecting legitimate trade will strengthen the Union, in sure prosperity to the people, and perpetuate the system of government under which we live. For myself I will cheerfully co-operate with all men and all organizations, under whatever name they may be known, in all proper efforts to bring about this grand result.

Mr. Carlisle was frequently interupted in the delivery of his speech by hearty applause. Free-trade speeches were made by Senator Vance, of North Carolina, Congressman Herbert, of Alabama, Congressman Belmont, of New York, and Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut.

THE HERALD AND WORLD ON MR. TILDEN.—The *Herald*, says the New York *World*, displays neither good sense nor good taste in ridiculing Mr. Tilden. Our contemporary may regard it as very funny to suggest that if a candidate has "one foot in the grave" his legs must be in a poor condition for "running," but other people may think the joke as silly and offensive as the stupid Central Park hoax which terrified so many mothers and nursemaids a few years ago. It may also seem facetious in the *Herald's* eyes to nominate Mr. Tilden for Mayor, although that statesman's fellow-citizens may look upon it only as an impertinence.

Mr. Tilden is not known to be a candidate for any office and is not in public life. His nearest friends insist that his feeble health puts his nomination by the Democratic National Convention absolttely out of the question. Nevertheless his mind is as bright and as clear as ever. It would indeed be a good thing if we had any leader in Congress with one-half his brains and a fraction of his broad, far-seeing statesmanship.

It is natural that the Democratic masses in all parts of the United States should desire to make choice of Mr. Tilden as their candidate. He is known to them as the leader whose merits and judgment marshalled them to victory in 1876; as the President who was defrauded of his office by a crime against free government. He was then the most prominent Democratic statesman in the Union. Well advanced in years, he laid down his sceptre and created a vacancy in the leadership of the party which unfortunately no man has been found capable of filling.

Surely there is nothing in this honorable distinction that should subject Mr. Tilden to ridicule. It is a tribute of which any man might well be proud. That Mr. Tilden's physical infirmities may forbid his candidacy is a misfortune both for his party and for the country. The Democracy needs an able leader. The country needs the services of a real statesman.

AN ELEPHANT-SHAPED HOTEL.—A hotel modelled after an elephant is to be erected on Coney Island near the Sea Beach Palace Hotel. The contract has been awarded to Architect J. Mason Kirby, and the work must be begun within the next ten days and be finished by the latter part of June. The dimensions of the hotel are as follows:

The height will be 122 feet to the top of the dome, length 150 feet; length of body, 80 feet, circumference, 168 feet. The head is to be 48 feet long and 132 feet in circumference; the neck will be 10 feet long with a circumference of 108 feet. The legs will be 40 feet long by 60 feet in circumference. The ears will be 34 feet long by 20 feet wide; the tail 50 feet long, diameter, 11 feet, tapering to 16 inches; the trunk 52 feet long, diameter 14 feet, tapering to 3 feet 4 inches; the tusks 22 feet long and 6 feet in diameter, tapering to one inch.

The eyes, four feet in diameter, will contain large lenses, through which, by the aid of other optical apparatus, objects at Sandy Hook may be distinctly seen. The elephant will face the ocean. The entrance and exist are to be through the hind feet. The forelegs and trough out of which the elephant will be eating will be occupied as bazars. The saddle bags are to be sixteen feet long, and will contain two rooms outside of the body. The main half in the body of the elephant is to be 80 feet long by 32 feet 4 inches wide. The room in the head is to be 48 by 78 feet. The dimensions of the two side body saloons will be 44 feet by 10 feet. There will be two thigh rooms, 28 by 10 feet; two shoulder rooms, 22 by 10 feet; two cheek rooms, 32 by 10 feet; one throat room, 32 by 8 feet; and one stomach room, 56 by 22 feet. This latter is to be a grand saloon. There will be four foot rooms, 12 feet 8 inches by 12 feet 8 inches; six leg rooms, 12 feet 8 inches long by 12 feet 8 inches high and 12 feet wide.

A gallery extending out from and encircling the body of the elephant will be 270 feet long. In this gallery there will be two side rooms, 42 feet long by 10 feet wide each. There will be two hip rooms, 28 by 10 feet.

The trough room, into which the trunk protrudes, is circular, 11 feet in diameter by 11 feet high.

The superintendent of the stock company is James V. Lafferty of Philadelphia. —*N. Y. Sun.*

Aphorisms from the Quarters.

'Taint no consolation to git chewed up by a fus-class dog.

De bobbykew takes 'way heap o' bad feelin's.

When a man gits too keerful to was'e his 'taterpeelin's, he' runnin' de thing in de groun'.

Sunday breeches fit bes' when dey been paid for.

De dog-chain tromples on ekal rights.

A po' man out o' wuk is wus orf dan a stray dog, 'cause he got to keep on explainin' his sitivation.

'Tis dangerous to hab de rotten roun i ob de ladder on top.

De norf wind hollers 'fo' it hit you.

De quicksand don't fool you but once.

De rabbit aint pertickler 'bout holes when de houn's git in sight.

—*J. A. Macon, in the Century.*

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

Some one in Salem has sent an original George Washington by Gilbert Stuart to Washington City.

Mr. J. C. Abernathy has presented the Chatham *Record's* museum with the largest goose egg that its editor has have ever seen. It weighs 8½ ounces.

Rev. N. M. Jurney, of the Methodist Conference, owning an interest in a silver mine, has become rich, says the Beaufort *Telephone*.

Mr. J. C. Harris of Montgomery county, says the Asheboro *Courier*, is the veteran turkey hunter so far as heard from. He has killed eight fine ones within the last month and knocked out four of them at one shot.

A young lady was attacked by a musk-rat in broad daylight yesterday, on Tryon street, near the Methodist church, says the Charlotte *Observer*. With remarkable presence of mind, she screamed loud enough to frighten the rat away, but not before her ankles had suffered slightly.

Dr. Jas. McKee sold recently, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, to Mr. W. T. Blackwell, of Durham, one of the finest pairs of match carriage horses in this State, for $1,000. He also sold the fine trotting and stock horse "Superb" (by Black Ethan Allan, he by old Superb,) price not mentioned.

The President of the trustees of the University of North Carolina has appointed as the Visiting Committee for the current collegiate year Mr. A. H. Merritt of Chatham, Chairman, and Rev. A. D. Betts, J. S. Carr, C. M. Cooke, B. F. Gracy, D. P. McEachern and P. B. Means.

Miss Sadie, daughter of Wharton Green, of North Carolina, is one of the most fascinating girls in Washington, says the Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. She has a pretty face and form, easy manners and fine conversational powers. She is vivacious, well-bred and graceful. She is in mourning for her mother, and has not mingled much with the gay society; but is always a belle when she gives the gentlemen (and ladies too) an opportunity to show attention to her.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* learns that Jno. Y. MacRae, Esq., who has been so long with Messrs. Pescud, Lee & Co., of that city, and who is so popular, and so deservedly popular there, has connected himself with the famous seed house of the Messrs. Buist, of Philadelphia, with great advantage to himself.

All Mr. MacRae's friends in Fayetteville join the *News and Observer* in wishing him continued and uninterrupted prosperity, and in this wish every one who knows him will join, for every man, woman and child who has ever met Mr. MacRae is his friend.

The Charlotte *Observer* records the coming of another glory for Charlotte and says: "We are informed upon what is generally termed 'good authority,' that an Atlanta man has rented a house in Charlotte and will open a female barber shop here on April 1st. Not a shop where females get shaved, but where females shave the customers. The proprietor will have five female barbers in his shop and thinks that will be sufficient to accommodate the rush. Already several of our bald headed friends have thrown away their razors and there will be more shaggy chins in Charlotte about April 1st, than you can shake two sticks at. Truly Charlotte is keeping pace with the times. All we want now is the street cars, the electric light and a lock of George Washington's hair to draw a big crowd on the 20th of May."

For the information of our readers, who may desire to "go West," says the Chatham *Record*, we will give some of the experiences of our townsman, Mr. Spence Taylor, who went to Oregon shortly before Christmas and returned last week. Upon his arrival at Portland, the chief city of Oregon, he found it impossible to obtain any employment whatever, there being hundreds of capable men unable to obtain any work and business of all kinds very dull. By chance he met at Portland the proprietor of a large store at Pineville and obtained a clerkship with him; and together they set out for that town, which is situated in the interior of the State and is reached by a stage coach from the nearest railroad station 120 miles distant. Pineville is a town of about 400 inhabitants, and, as Mr. Taylor soon found out, is one of the most lawless places on the Pacific coast. Quite a number of the leading citizens had each "killed his man," some of them several, and everybody constantly carried one or two revolvers ready to shoot upon the slightest provocation. On the first morning of our friend's arrival his employer asked him where was his pistol, and upon his answering "in my trunk," he told him to get it at once, carry it on his person and be careful not to let anybody get "the drop" on him. Although Pineville was the county seat they had no jail, for they had no use for one: whenever a man was arrested he was generally lynched, a prisoner in the sheriff's custody having been shot by a mob a few days before Mr. Taylor's arrival. No sort of respect was shown for Sunday, all kinds of business being transacted on that day just the same as on any other. There was only one church in the town and that was seldom opened. There were several liquor shops; and all were well patronized, although it was 25 cents a drink. Gambling was the favorite amusement and hundreds of dollars daily changed hands over the card table.

The chief occupation of the people in the surrounding country was stock raising, thousands of cattle being driven to market every year. Wheat was the chief crop, no corn at all being produced, so that meal was scarce and sold as high as 10 cents a pound. There was little or no paper money in circulation, gold and silver being the currency of the country. There were no coins less than a dime, and nothing was sold for less than that amount. It is a very cold climate, and one day while our friend was there the thermometer showed a temperature of 32 degrees below zero! One day while Mr. Taylor was busy at work a man told him that his (Mr. Taylor's) nose was freezing, and sure enough it was, but by rubbing it with snow it thawed all right!

Is it at all surprising that, after a month's experience at such a place, our friend concluded that North Carolina was the best place for him?

Southern Methodist Growth.

The general minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for 1883, reveal some interesting facts illustrative of the rapid growth of that church. During the past calendar year its membership has increased 26,949, and now numbers 904,248. This growth is at the rate of 3.07 per cent per annum. This is a gain upon the population of the Southern States, the rate of which is 2.90 per cent per annum compound. The gain in the number of Sunday school scholars is equally as decided—26,608. For the cause of missions the gain in the amount of contributions is $19,881.32—the total amount collected being $227,640.38. The amount collected for worn-out traveling preachers and the widows and orphans of deceased preachers was $37,146.07—a gain of $5,713.25.

In this connection, it may prove interesting to note the wonderful growth of Methodism in the South. It is a well authenticated fact that Methodism has flourished and prospered better in the South than in any other part of this country.

When the Methodist Episcopal church in America was organized one hundred years ago—an event that will be appropriately celebrated this year throughout the bounds of the church—three-fourths of the members were to be found in the Southern States. While this proportion has not been maintained, it is true that the largest part of the membership of the various branches of American Methodism is to be found in the South.

In 1866, just after the close of the late war, the membership of the M. E. Church, South, was 500,000. The statistics which we give for 1883 show that it has nearly doubled its membership. If the number of members that was given to the colored Methodist Episcopal church in America when it was organized by the Southern church in 1870 is taken into the account, it will be shown that that church has doubled its membership during the past eighteen years. This is a remarkable showing.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.—The Washington correspondent of the Marion *Lamp Post* says that since 1861 unknown persons have paid $136,439.09 into the United States Treasury to quiet their consciences. The largest revenue from this source in any one year was in 1868, when the contribution to the conscience fund amounted to $29,150.11. In 1873, $23,402.77 was added to the fund; in 1867; $12,952.59; in 1869, $17,409.21; in 1878, $2,011.33. Last year the contributions reached to $7,882.74, and this year the total will probably be less than that unless somebody comes to the front with a big sum. "These contributions" said a Treasury official, "come in every possible way, and the men, who take this means of paying back money stolen from the government, and of making peace with their consciences, are almost invariably at great pains to conceal their identity. Some express currency or send it through the mails by registered letter, fictitious names being employed. Others send it through their priests or pastors, but occasionally a man writes full particulars of how he came to be indebted to the government. The Treasury officials regard their relation with the contributors to the conscience fund as confidential, and there has never been any instance, to my knowledge, where any attempt has been made to pull aside the veil these parties have sought to screen themselves behind. Priests have made more donations than all others combined, but the amounts that reach us this way are usually very small.

THE PROTECTION FORLORN HOPE.—But a few months ago, says the Washington *Post*, there was not a statesman, politician or publicist in the United States who ventured to advocate the doctrine of a tariff for protection, regardless of revenue; not one who openly claimed that Congress had power, under the Constitution, to impose any duty on any article for protection only.

Now this monstrous theory is openly and boldly avowed, and the Supreme court is expected to sustain it, if a case can be made up and brought to that tribunal.

"Tell us what a majority of Congress may not lawfully do under the recent decision of the Supreme court in the legal tender case"—that is the challenge of the protection extremists to all who contend for the Constitutional doctrine that the necessity for revenue is the sole warrant for any and every tax.

These gentlemen now sneer at the idea of protection being secondary and incidental to revenue, and boldly set up the claim that Congress can impose prohibitory tariff taxes to any extent.

If this be true, there is really no limit to the power of Congress, and, as Mr. Bayard says, the preamble of the Constitution is the only part of that instrument that need have been written.

THE GREATEST STILL REMAINS.—"I believe," said a recent correspondent of the Raleigh *Chronicle*, "that this is the first period in the history of North Carolina when we did not have a great orator. Excellent and forcible speakers we now have, of course, and a number of them, but not an orator such as Dobbin or Henry W. Miller was, or even Seaton Gales."

Replying to which the Charlotte *Home and Democrat* justly asserts that the writer is "very much mistaken about there being no orator in the State equal to Dobbin, Miller and Gales. Duncan K. MacRae, a native of Fayetteville, (now living in Wilmington,) is the equal of any man who has lived in the State within the last 50 years. We have heard Dobbin, Miller, Gales, Osborne, Davis and many others, and we do not hesitate to say that MacRae is as good as the best."

FAYETTEVILLE AND WINSTON RAILROAD.—At the late meeting of the Directors of the Fayetteville & Winston R. R. Co., says the Asheboro *Courier*, the following officers were elected: President, L. M. Hubbard, Wallingford, Ct.; Vice President, A. M. Farnum, Boston, Mass.; Secretary and Treasurer, James C. Holden, New York City; attorneys, W. S. Ball, Greensboro, N. C., and B. A. Treat, Wallingford, Ct. The *Courier* is told that the road is an assured fact and will be built, and that work will begin in earnest at an early day.

Gen. Grant will visit Charlotte April 1.

BARB WIRE.

We are Agents for the Celebrated Patent two and four point Barb Wire.

If you are going to repair or build your fences why not do it well?

If you will call at

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE

you can get a pamphlet, which if you read carefully, we feel confident will convince you of the advantages of a Barb Wire Fence.

It costs nothing to be informed of the merits and advantages of

BARB WIRE FENCING

At

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S,

Hay St.

Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Gauges and Valves all sizes.

Glass Glazier any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

LIME! LIME!

AGRICULTURAL LIME and BUILDING LIME. Also CARBO-PHOSPHATE or PHOSPHATIC LIME.

Send for Circular. Address

FRENCH BROS. ROCKY POINT, NORTH CAROL'A

Feb'y 20, 1884. 55-13t

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

VERY BEST

BUTTER AND FLOUR.

GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, to which I invite the attention of friends and customers.

Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly cremated, according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.

Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-tf

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1884, the Store and Lot of Land in Fayetteville, between Person Street and Cool Spring Alley, known as "THE McINTYRE BRICK STORE."

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months.

For desired information apply to the undersigned. A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

N. W RAY, Att'y.

January 22, 1884. 51ts

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches.

"POCKET,"

"CLYDESDALE,"

AND

"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,

Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

"Scotch Matches" are the best.

FOR SALE BY

C. J. AHEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
J. A. PEMBERTON, Jr. CHARLES HAIGH.
A. E. RANKIN & CO. H. R. HORNE.
B. E. SEDBERRY.

And all live merchants.

Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

STILLS AND STOVES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, Stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all Sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns. Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.

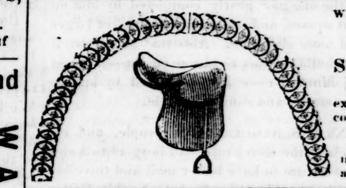
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf

W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.

W. OVERBY & SON,

46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.



The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 67 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude?" Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

120 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At

Nov 1, 1883 CHAS. HAIGH'S. 39tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 1, 1883 35tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

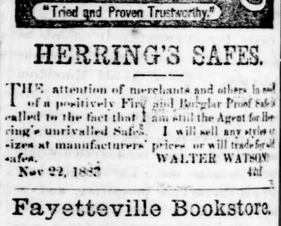
Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882. 137tf

HERRING'S SAFES.



THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for the celebrated unrivalled Safes. I will sell any style or sizes at manufacturers' prices or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1882 42tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.

Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Inkstands, Pens, Ink, &c.

Autograph and Photograph Albums.

Blank Books.

Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.

Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Paper, Cards, Cards and Envelopes to match, Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.

Nov 8, 1883 40tf

SUNNYSIDE NURSERY FOR Spring, 1884,

Can furnish everything for the Garden, Greenhouse, Park or Cemetery. Landscape Gardening a specialty.

Illustrated Catalogue now ready.

Special list of Summer Bedding Plants ready about 1st of March.

Address orders to JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 16, 1884. 10-3m

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1882 42tf

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of Colic, Bots or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera.

Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec 6, 1883 44-1y